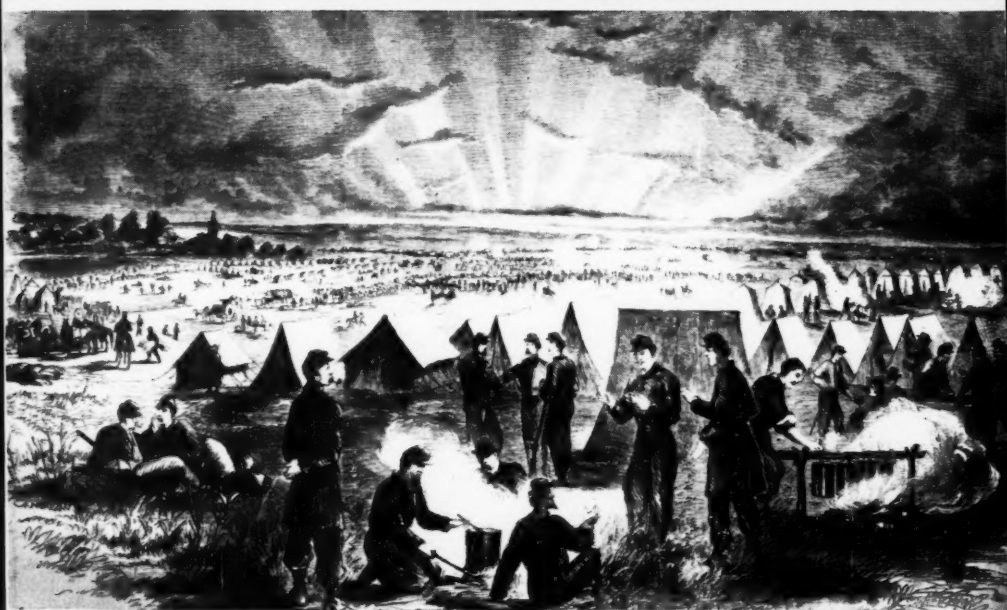


MISSOURI HISTORICAL REVIEW



OCTOBER 1959

Camp Zagonyi, near Wheatland, Mo., October 14, 1861

Published Quarterly By

The State Historical Society of Missouri

COLUMBIA, MISSOURI

THE STATE HISTORICAL SOCIETY OF MISSOURI

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THE COVER: "The spot where Fremont's army rested after their first day's march from Tipton . . . is on the vast prairies of Missouri, about . . . two miles from Wheatland. The grand army of the West here pitched their tents on the afternoon of the 14th of October, and our artist describes the scene in glowing colors. A brilliant

sunset fell over the whole, which looked more like a monster picnic than the advanced corps of an army. . . .

"We may as well mention that the camp is called after the Colonel of General Fremont's bodyguard [Major Charles Zagonyi]."—*Picture and sketch from Frank Leslie's Illustrated Newspaper*, November 9, 1861.

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KANSAS JAYHAWKING RAIDS INTO WESTERN MISSOURI IN 1861

BY ALBERT CASTEL*

Kansans watched Missouri closely during the early months of 1861, anxious as to the course it would pursue in the crisis between North and South. They retained bitter memories of the "Border Ruffian" raids of the '50's and feared that if Missouri joined the Confederacy these would be repeated on a greater and more devastating scale. Many Missourians, they knew, harbored an intense hatred of the "horse-stealing abolitionists" of Kansas.¹

The direction Missouri would take, North or South, long remained uncertain. Torn by conflicting sympathies and interests, most Missourians hoped that their state could be neutral. Finally, however, open warfare broke out in June between the Unionists headed by Brigadier General Nathaniel B. Lyon and the pro-Southern followers of Governor Claiborne F. Jackson. Lyon drove Jackson from the State capital at Jefferson City, and Jackson countered with a proclamation calling for 50,000 men to resist the Northern "invasion." The Missouri State Guard, commanded by Major General Sterling Price, gathered in Southwest Missouri for a campaign against Lyon in conjunction with Confederate forces from Arkansas.²

Governor Charles Robinson of Kansas regarded Jackson's proclamation as tantamount to a declaration of war. At his order, hundreds of armed Kansans gathered along the border and prepared to repel invasion.³ Some Kansans, however, declared that the best policy was to take the offensive against the Missourians in order to "keep them from our doors by giving them something to do at home."⁴ Foremost among this group were the "jayhawkers" of "Captain" James Montgomery and "Captain" Charles Jennison,

*Dr. Albert Castel, a native Kansan, is instructor in history at the University of California, Los Angeles.

¹S. J. Reader to "Frank," June 2, 1861, *Kansas Historical Quarterly*, IX (February 1940), 33; John Ingalls to "Father," May 15, 1861, William E. Connelley, editor, "Some Ingalls Letters," *Kansas Historical Collections*, XIV (1915-1918), 122; Charles Robinson to Mrs. Charles Robinson, June 17, 1861, Charles and Sara T. D. Robinson Papers, State Historical Society, Topeka, Kansas; Floyd C. Shoemaker, "Missouri's Proslavery Fight for Kansas, 1854-1855," *Missouri Historical Review*, XLVIII (April-July 1954), 221-36, 325-40, XLIX (October 1954), 41-54.

²A good brief account of the secession crisis in Missouri is Edward Conrad Smith, *The Borderland in the Civil War* (New York, 1927), 240-60.

³Leavenworth *Daily Conservative*, June 18, August 4, 1861; "Military History of Kansas Regiments," *Report of the Adjutant General of the State of Kansas, 1861-1865* (Topeka, 1896), 73.

⁴James Montgomery to George L. Stearns, June 21, 1861, James Montgomery Papers, State Historical Society, Topeka, Kansas.

who for several years had been harassing alleged proslavery settlers in southern Kansas and making occasional raids into Missouri. Their activities had gained them notoriety as "the scourges of the border," and they had the support of influential Kansas and New England abolitionists. But although they claimed to be inspired by only the highest motives, it was often difficult to determine whether their hatred of slavery equalled their love of plunder. They welcomed the coming of war in Missouri as opening up new and greater opportunities.

Jennison was the first to act. On June 19, with about 100 men "well-versed in guerrilla warfare," he accompanied a regular army expedition to Kansas City and participated in a Union flag-raising ceremony. The following day he went on an "independent scouting mission" to Independence, where he forced "several of the leading rebels" to take the oath of allegiance⁵. Shortly afterwards Montgomery made a quick dash across the border, fought a skirmish with "rebel guerrillas," then marched back loaded with plunder and accompanied by "contrabands"—slaves who "happened to walk off on their own accord."⁶ In July, Jennison struck at Morristown, Missouri, where his men reportedly killed a number of "secesh," and in August he looted the stores of Harrisonville.⁷ Throughout the summer other jayhawker bands led by John Stewart and Marshall Cleveland followed the example of Montgomery and Jennison on a lesser scale.⁸

Late in August a force of 1,200 troops, entitled the "Kansas Brigade," assembled at Fort Scott under the command of Senator



Courtesy Kansas State Hist. Soc.

Charles R. Jennison

⁵Leavenworth *Daily Times*, June 9, 18, 23, 1861; Kansas City *Western Journal of Commerce*, June 14, 15, 16, 20, 1861.

⁶Montgomery to Stearns, June 26, July 5, 1861, George L. Stearns Papers, State Historical Society, Topeka, Kansas.

⁷Kansas City *Western Journal of Commerce*, July 25, August 12, 1861.

⁸Leavenworth *Daily Conservative*, July 11, 17, 27, 30, August 20, 1861; Atchison *Freedom's Champion*, August 10, 1861; Elwood *Free Press*, August 10, 1861; Lawrence *Kansas State Journal*, August 8, 15, 1861; Lawrence *Republican*, July 17, 1861; White Cloud *Kansas Chief*, September 5, 1861; Olathe *Mirror*, June 27, July 25, 1861.

James H. Lane, leader of the extreme antislavery element in Kansas. Its ostensible mission was to defend southern Kansas from Price, who had defeated Lyon at the Battle of Wilson's Creek on August 10. However Lane openly proclaimed his intention of marching into Missouri, declaring that as he did so he would not object to seeing "an army of slaves marching out."⁹ Montgomery,

who had procured a colonel's commission, was second in command to Lane, Jennison, Stewart, and other jayhawkers attached themselves informally to the brigade.

Price, having heard that the Missouri counties east of Fort Scott were "infested" with the "marauding and murdering bands" of Lane, decided to "clear them out." On September 2 he defeated a portion of Lane's troops in a skirmish at Drywood Creek near Fort Scott, which Lane evacuated. Content with thus "chastising" the Kansans, he marched on to Lexington, Missouri, where he successfully besieged the Union garrison.¹⁰

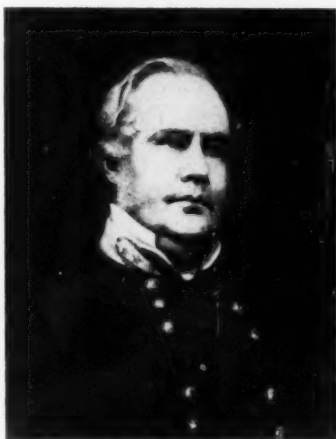
Lane remained in a fortified camp near Fort Scott, fearful for the safety of his army and Kansas, until assured that Price had gone on to the Missouri River. He then sent a detachment under Jennison in "pursuit." Jennison followed Price at a respectable distance as far as Papinsville, Missouri, then returned with 200 cattle and a number of "contrabands."¹¹

On September 10, "with a smart little army of about 1,500," Lane started northward along the Missouri line. His avowed objective, however, was not to pursue Price but to "clear out" the

⁹Leavenworth *Daily Conservative*, August 16, 1861. Lane had been appointed a brigadier general by President Lincoln but had been forced to relinquish the commission or else resign his Senate seat. However, he possessed a brigadier general's commission from the Governor of Indiana and signed his military correspondence and was addressed by the Federal military authorities as "Brigadier General."

¹⁰*The War of the Rebellion: A Compilation of the Official Records of the Union and Confederate Armies* (Washington, D. C., 1881-1901), Series I, III, 162, 185; LIII, 435-36. (This publication henceforth shall be cited as O. R.).

¹¹*Ibid.*, III, 163-64, 475; A. T. Andreas, *History of the State of Kansas* (Chicago, 1883), 1,071.



Sterling Price

valley of the Osage and to "pitch into" the towns of Butler, Harrisonville, Osceola, and Clinton. On September 12 he reached Trading Post, Kansas, and from there turned eastward into Missouri. As soon as they crossed the border his men began to loot, burn, and perhaps murder and rape.¹²

The climax of Lane's march occurred at Osceola on September 23. After exchanging a few shots with some Confederates on the outskirts, his men entered the town and proceeded to ransack it. They robbed the bank, pillaged stores and private houses, and looted the courthouse. Captain Thomas Moonlight bombarded this last building with a cannon, and others set fire to the town, almost totally destroying it. Many of the Kansans got so drunk that when it came time to leave they were unable to march and had to ride in wagons and carriages.¹³ They carried off with them a tremendous load of plunder, including as Lane's personal share a piano and a quantity of silk dresses.¹⁴ The "Sack of Osceola" henceforth was a prime cause of bitter hatred of Lane and Kansans by the people of West Missouri.

The self-proclaimed purpose of Lane's expedition was to suppress secessionist sentiment in western Missouri and to hamper Price's operations. But his real objective, besides plunder, was to give a practical demonstration of what he had told his Senate colleagues in July, that slavery could not survive the march of the Union armies.¹⁵ By the time his brigade had completed its march scores of Negroes were present in its ranks as teamsters, cooks, and even as soldiers.¹⁶ Probably most of the Negroes came along on their own accord. As early as July, Montgomery wrote that "Contraband Brigades are coming in hourly" and that he did not

¹²*O. R.*, Ser. I, III, 485, 490; Jacob Stringfellow (Nicholas Verres Smith), "Jim Lane," *Lippincott's Magazine*, V (March 1870), 274. Lane's men are charged with committing murders and molesting women in the following sources: Charles Robinson, *The Kansas Conflict* (Lawrence, Kansas, 1898), 447; John McCorkle, *Three Years with Quantrill* (Armstrong, Missouri, 1915), 10-11, 75; William H. Gregg, "The Gregg Manuscript" (State Historical Society, Columbia, Missouri), 48, 62; John C. Shea, compiler, *Reminiscences of Quantrell's Raid upon the City of Lawrence, Kas.* (Kansas City, Missouri, 1879), 5; Council Grove Press, September 14, 1863.

¹³*O. R.*, Ser. I, III, 196; Henry E. Palmer, "The Black-Flag Character of the War on the Border," *K. H. C.*, IX (1905-1906), 456; W. S. Drought, "James Montgomery," *ibid.*, VI (1897-1900), 243; John Speer, "The Burning of Osceola, Mo., by Lane, and the Quantrill Massacre Contrasted," *ibid.*, 306-308; Robinson, *Kansas Conflict*, 452-54; William E. Connelley, *Quantrill and the Border Wars* (Cedar Rapids, Iowa, 1910), 199-200.

¹⁴*Lawrence Kansas State Journal*, November 28, 1861; *White Cloud Kansas Chief*, October 6, 1864. One of Quantrill's men who participated in the Lawrence Raid of August 21, 1863, wrote years later that the raiders found three pianos in the parlor of Lane's home in Lawrence, two of which were recognized as having belonged to Southern people in Missouri. See McCorkle, *Three Years with Quantrill*, 87.

¹⁵*Congressional Globe*, 37th Cong., 1st Sess., 187.

¹⁶*Leavenworth Daily Conservative*, October 8, 9, 1861.



Harpers Weekly, November 23, 1861

General Jim Lane's Camp Near Humansville, Mo.

know what to do with them.¹⁷ Other reports told of large numbers of Negroes, either singly or in groups, fleeing into Kansas.¹⁸ Later, in November, chaplains H. H. Moore and H. D. Fisher of the brigade led a "Black Brigade" of 160 wagons, all filled with Negroes, into Kansas, where they distributed the ex-slaves as laborers among the farms and towns of the southern part of the state.¹⁹

Lane completed his march at Kansas City on September 29. After remaining three weeks, he joined Major General John C. Fremont's army in a southward pursuit of Price's retreating forces. "Our march through Missouri," later wrote the commander of Lane's cavalry, "was noted for nothing very remarkable except that our trail was marked by the feathers of 'secesh' poultry and the debris of disloyal beegums." The brigade arrived at Springfield on November 1 but advanced no further. At Lincoln's order Major General David Hunter replaced Fremont and dispersed the army into defensive positions. Lane and his men headed back to Fort Scott.²⁰ Thus ended the garish career of the Kansas Brigade.

In the meantime Jennison, through the good offices of Governor Robinson, had acquired a commission as colonel of United States Volunteers. Robinson hoped, fatuously, that if Jennison were given a legitimate outlet for his warlike propensities he would cease his

¹⁷Montgomery to Stearns, July 26, 1861, Stearns Papers.

¹⁸Leavenworth *Daily Conservative*, September 20, 1861.

¹⁹*Ibid.*, November 21, 1861.

²⁰O. R., Ser. I, III, 559, 748; James G. Blunt, "General Blunt's Account of His Civil War Experiences," *Kansas Historical Quarterly*, I (May 1932), 216-17.

marauding and be of service to the state and the Union.²¹ Jennison set about recruiting a regiment which he called the "Independent Mounted Kansas Jayhawkers" but which was officially designated the Seventh Kansas Volunteer Cavalry.²² Second in command of the regiment was Lieutenant Colonel Daniel R. Anthony, brother of Susan B. Anthony, a hotheaded abolitionist and publisher of the Leavenworth *Daily Conservative*, which despite its name was the most radical newspaper in Kansas.

Jennison did not have a complete regiment until November 7. Many of his men were Missourians, and several units came from Illinois. The most notable company, however, was from Ashtabula County, Ohio, and was commanded by John Brown, Jr. The members of this company were all fanatical abolitionists. Another organization of more than passing interest was Company H, which consisted mostly of criminals and ruffians, commanded by the notorious jayhawker and ex-convict, Marshall Cleveland. Many of the other officers were hardly better than Cleveland.²³ Jennison himself was "in reality unfit for any position [of authority] on account of his poor education." Anthony and the other staff officers were "very careful not to permit him to write or do anything unless done under the supervision of some of his friends who have good judgment [*sic*]."²⁴

After exercising their martial prowess in sacking the saloons of Leavenworth, eight companies of the Seventh Kansas crossed into Missouri at Kansas City on November 11 and 12. Anthony was in command, as Jennison remained behind "to perfect the organization of the regiment." The announced purpose of the expedition was to protect Union supply trains in Jackson County against bushwhackers, put down "rebels," and "loyalize" the people of that section.²⁵ Company H rode one-fourth mile ahead of the main column as the advance guard. Its movements were marked by the flames of burning houses and wheatfields and by the flight of women

²¹Kansas City *Western Journal of Commerce*, August 9, 1861; Leavenworth *Daily Conservative*, August 21, 1861; Robinson, *Kansas Conflict*, 434-35.

²²William A. Lyman, "Origin of the Name 'jayhawker' and How It Came To Be Applied to the People of Kansas," *K. H. C.*, XIV (1915-1918), 206-07; Simon M. Fox, "The Story of the Seventh Kansas," *ibid.*, VIII (1903-1904), 27.

²³*Ibid.*, 19-23, 26. Cleveland resigned his commission on November 1, following a quarrel with Anthony.

²⁴Anthony to Aaron Anthony, March 1, 1862, Daniel R. Anthony Papers, State Historical Society, Topeka, Kansas.

²⁵Leavenworth *Daily Conservative*, November 10, 12, 13, 1861; Anthony to "Father," November 5, 1861, Anthony Papers.

and children into the woods.²⁶ Near the Little Blue, Anthony encountered a band of armed Missouri irregulars headed by the "notorious" Upton Hayes. After a sharp fight in which he lost nine killed, Anthony drove Hayes' men from their camp. He next marched to Pleasant Hill, near where his men killed eleven guerrillas and recaptured most of a wagon train.²⁷ Then followed a raid on Independence, where "the citizens were given a little touch of the misfortunes of war," after which the Jayhawkers, as the Seventh Kansas was popularly known, marched back to Kansas City, carrying much plunder and accompanied by many Negroes.²⁸ Some of the former slaves, reported Missouri artist George C. Bingham, were armed and serving as soldiers.²⁹

Late in November, Brigadier General James W. Denver, commander of the District of Kansas, ordered the Seventh Kansas to West Point, Missouri, to protect against a threatened northward thrust by Price. Its march to that town followed the pattern of its earlier operations, as a member of the Ohio company wrote that "Every house along our line of march but one was burned and off on our left flank for miles, columns of smoke from burning houses could be seen."³⁰ On reaching West Point, Anthony wrote to his father that his men had taken on the way 150 mules, 40 horses, and 129 Negroes, and that he had given the Negroes 60 horses and mules, some oxen, and ten wagons and two carriages, "all loaded down with Household Furniters [*sic*]. . . ." "The negroes [*sic*] train into Kansas," he added, "was one mile



Courtesy Kansas State Hist. Soc.

Daniel R. Anthony

²⁶War Diary of Fletcher Pomeroy (typewritten copy of the original MS, State Historical Society, Topeka, Kansas), 15. Pomeroy was a member of John Brown, Jr.'s company. This section of his diary was written in a summary fashion and is not under chronological headings.

²⁷Anthony to "Father," November 24, 1861, Anthony Papers. In this letter Anthony states that one of his men was to be shot for having stolen some property.

²⁸Leavenworth *Daily Conservative*, November 19, 1861.

²⁹George Caleb Bingham to James S. Rollins and William A. Hall, February 12, 1862, *M. H. R.*, XXXIII (October 1938), 52.

³⁰Pomeroy Diary, 18.

long. . . ."³¹ In a letter written several weeks later to sister Susan, he declared: "In our march we free every slave . . . and arm or use them in such manner as will best aid us in putting down rebels. . . . We hope to stir up an insurrection among the negroes. . . ."³²

Although Price's invasion failed to materialize, the Jayhawkers remained in the vicinity of West Point well into January. Commanded by Anthony, sections of the regiment plundered Pleasant Hill, Morristown, and Rose Hill and burned Dayton and Columbus. General Hunter "read with surprise" Anthony's reports on the destruction of these villages and wrote him that he found no evidence in them "of a state of facts sufficient to warrant these extreme measures."³³

Late in January the Seventh Kansas was ordered to Humboldt, Kansas. There, in April, Jennison resigned his commission in a huff over not being promoted to brigadier general. Before resigning he made an "intemperate speech" to the regiment in which he denounced the President and the commanding general and practically urged his men to desert. A number of them, mainly from Company H, took his advice.³⁴ On learning of Jennison's speech, General Hunter had him arrested and confined in the military prison at St. Louis. Pressure from influential abolitionists, to whom he was a hero, prevented a court martial and secured his release.³⁵ He then entered the "live stock" business in Leavenworth—an enterprise which perhaps gave rise to the saying that the horses of Kansas were mostly "out of Missouri, by Jennison."

Although Jennison's name was identified with the activities of the Seventh Kansas by both Kansans and Missourians, he had actually exercised little direct command over the regiment. According to a letter of Anthony's, dated March 1, 1862, "Col. Jennison has been Col of his regiment six months and *has yet to give the first command* to them. I have always commanded them."³⁶ Therefore, on the basis of his own testimony, as well as other evidence,³⁷ Anthony deserves most of the "credit" for the operations of the Jayhawkers in Missouri. He himself admitted as much when, in writing to a brother about Jennison's arrest, he remarked uneasily

³¹Anthony to "Father," December 22, 1861, Anthony Papers.

³²Anthony to "Sister," February 3, 1862, Anthony Papers.

³³Hunter to Anthony, January 20, 1862, O. R., Ser. I, VIII, 508.

³⁴Anthony to "Brother," April 25, 1862, Anthony Papers.

³⁵Jennison to George L. Stearns, April 21, 1862, Stearns Papers; Leavenworth *Daily Conservative*, April 8, 30, June 3, 1862.

³⁶Anthony to Aaron Anthony, March 1, 1862, Anthony Papers.

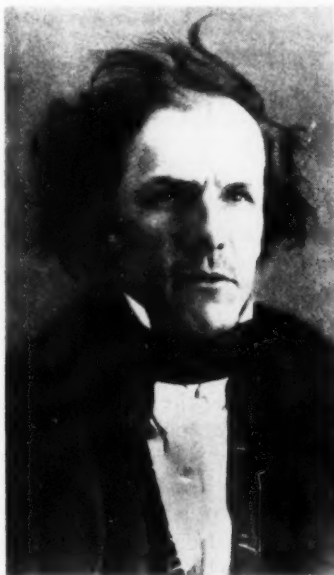
³⁷Pomeroy Diary, 34; Fox, "Seventh Kansas," K. H. C., VIII, 24, 27-30.

that if Jennison were brought to trial for "his Missouri policy," then "we are all in the same boat."³⁸

It is difficult to assess precisely and completely the personal motives which lay behind the conduct of Jennison, Montgomery, Lane, and Anthony in Missouri. With Jennison it was probably a desire primarily for the profits of plunder: in one instance he is reported as selling his loot at a public auction.³⁹ As for Montgomery, while the plunder motive was present, it seems that he was a sincere, if unscrupulous, antislavery zealot.⁴⁰ Lane and Anthony, however, although doubtlessly abolitionists, were impelled mainly by military and political ambition. This was especially true of Lane, who hoped to become President with radical backing and who declared to the New England abolitionist, George L. Stearns, that

if given the chance he would march to New Orleans, "stirring up slave insurrections on the way."⁴¹

Kansans generally approved the forays of the jayhawkers through the border counties of Missouri. Their growing antislavery fervor caused them to applaud the slave-liberating aspect of these operations, especially since the freed Negroes relieved the labor shortage in Kansas. True, exaggerated, and false reports of outrages suffered by Kansans and Missouri Unionists at the hands of Missouri secessionists seemed to warrant retaliation in kind. In addition, the people of Kansas had a distorted concept of the object and nature of the activities of Lane, Jennison, Anthony, and Montgomery. They believed



Courtesy Kansas State Hist. Soc.

James H. Lane

³⁸Anthony to "Brother," April 25, 1862, Anthony Papers.

³⁹Leavenworth *Daily Conservative*, January 12, 1862.

⁴⁰Theodosius Botkin, "Among the Sovereign Squats," *K. H. C.*, VII (1901-1903), 433; John N. Edwards, *Noted Guerrillas, or the Warfare on the Border* (St. Louis, 1877), 38.

⁴¹Frank P. Stearns, *The Life and Public Services of George Luther Stearns* (New York, 1907), 251-52.

that their campaigns and raids were designed to put down "treason" and guard against invasion, while the newspaper correspondents who accompanied Lane's brigade and the Seventh Kansas wrote up the supposedly heroic exploits of these commands and either ignored or glossed over the looting and killing. Finally, there was a rather sizeable element in Kansas which out of economic and moral poverty was quite willing to advocate and practice the plundering of the farmers of western Missouri, who had "a dangerous reputation for wealth."⁴²

The majority of Kansans tended to classify all Missourians, at least those living in the border counties, as rebels. This viewpoint ran counter to the facts and largely reflected prejudice, ignorance, and a desire to rationalize the depredations in Missouri. Probably from one-third to over one-half of the people residing in western Missouri were loyal to the Union or at least neutral in 1861.⁴³ One of the main results of the raids of Lane and Anthony was to turn many of these Unionists and neutralists into Confederates. By the end of 1861 Major General Henry W. Halleck, then in command of all Union armies west of the Mississippi, expressed the opinion that a few more such raids would make Missouri "as Confederate as Eastern Virginia."⁴⁴

Another serious consequence of the jayhawking incursions was that they transformed the already existent animosity of the people of western Missouri toward Kansas into an embittered and impassioned hatred. This feeling was not confined to pro-Confederate Missourians, but it also affected pro-Unionists. On at least one occasion Missouri State Militia in Federal service warned that they would fire on Kansas soldiers if they did not stay on their side of the line.⁴⁵ By the spring of 1862 the situation along the border was so tense that Brigadier General John M. Schofield, commander of the Department of Missouri, feared "open hostility between the Union troops of Kansas and Missouri."⁴⁶

Scores, perhaps hundreds, of Missourians in the country devastated by Lane, Jennison, and Anthony formed guerrilla bands or joined the Confederate army. The force under Upton Hayes which Anthony encountered on the Little Blue had been raised in the

⁴²The above discussion of the Kansas attitude toward jayhawking raids in Missouri is based on a complete survey of the Kansas press of the period and of other contemporary records.

⁴³Wiley Britton, *Memoirs of the Rebellion on the Border—1863* (Chicago, 1882), 114-18; William L. Webb, *Battles and Biographies of Missourians* (Kansas City, Missouri, 1900), 263.

⁴⁴*O. R.*, Ser. I, VIII, 449-50, 507-08, 819; III, 742-43.

⁴⁵*Ibid.*, 433-35, 457-61, 467-68; XXII, Part I, 798-801, 808, 824.

⁴⁶*Ibid.*, 386-87.

locality to defend it against Jennison. Hayes was a freighter engaged in the Santa Fe trade when the war began, operating out of the town of Little Santa Fe near Kansas City. He turned bush whacker after jayhawkers captured one of his wagon trains, burned his house, and took his cattle, horses, carriages, and slaves. The famous Cole Younger similarly "took to the brush" when Jennison's men robbed and killed his father, who had been pro-Union. Far from stamping out such bands as Hayes', the marches of Lane and Anthony served only to increase their number and intensify their desire for vengeance.⁴⁷

Early in the spring of 1862 a gang of bushwhackers made a shockingly brutal raid on the little village of Aubry in Johnson County, Kansas. The raiders not only took horses and other property, but they shot down helpless civilians in cold blood. Their leader had a strange, sinister-sounding name: Quantrill.⁴⁸ The seed sowed by Lane at Osceola and by Jennison and Anthony in Jackson County would be harvested by this man at Lawrence.

⁴⁷Webb, *Battles and Biographies*, 324; Leavenworth *Daily Conservative*, November 13, 26, 1861; George Miller, *Missouri's Memorable Decade, 1860-1870* (Columbia, 1898), 76, 89; A. Birdsall, *The History of Jackson County, Missouri* (Kansas City, 1881), 208-09, 271-73; W. Z. Hickman, *History of Jackson County, Mo.* (Topeka, 1920), 208-09, 214, 299; Pomeroy Diary, 16; Bingham to James S. Rollins, *M. H. R.*, XXXIII, 46.

⁴⁸*O. R.*, Ser. I, VIII, 335-36.

A COUNTRY BOY

BY SAMUEL M. JORDAN*

So you, lucky fellow, were born on a farm. Well, then, did you, alone at night when wife and "kiddies" were in bed or on a visit to Grandfather's, ever sit before an open fire and dream and think—yes, and see pictures in the flames just as you did when you were a boy?

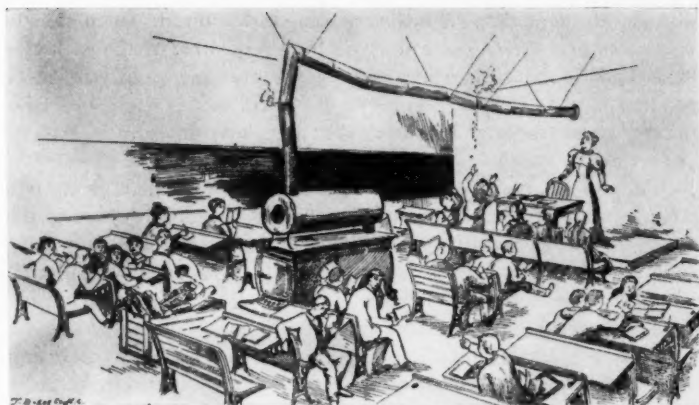
At such a time you see in fancy the little red-topped, copper-toed boots and can almost hear again the words, "See, what papa has brought the boy." Then there are other boots that you remember, but not so pleasantly. They were the heavy cowskin kind that were always getting down in the counters, especially after you had "booted" them off a few times when the big old wooden bootjack couldn't be found. You remember, the yanking, the kicking, and the pounding when it came to getting them on in the morning, don't you? Maybe you tried filling them with oats or corn when you went to bed, but it didn't do much good.

"Where's Mother?" "Hasn't Father come yet?" Don't you remember how you used to ask these questions the very minute that you got home from school and into the house? And maybe the next question, after you had found Mother, was "Please, may I have something to eat?" For no matter how generously filled had been the lunch basket (or, the chances are, that you carried your dinner wrapped in the book satchel as we did) the ride home was sure to prove an appetite agitator. Thanks to the thoughtfulness of Mother there was never a time when the cupboard shelves, their clean covering carefully cut from newspapers (not the *Youth's Companion*, for it was always kept) failed to have on them something "mighty good."

The opening of school each fall was an event second only to the coming of Christmas, for it meant the meeting of all the children of the neighborhood, some of whom had not seen each other since the

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Professor M. F. Miller, dean emeritus of the University of Missouri College of Agriculture, recently discovered this manuscript while visiting Professor and Mrs. J. C. Hackleman, Urbana, Illinois. Professor Hackleman formerly served on the University of Missouri staff, and Mrs. Hackleman did secretarial work for the author.



Report o the Public Schools of Missouri, 1897

Rural Missouri School of the Late Nineteenth Century

last spring. Father, thoughtful Father, always had the pony saddled and curried, clean and slick as for a show, and ready in plenty of time for us to get to school. During the first few weeks after school opened we had to be careful lest, barefooted, we step on a stub, school yards then as now being a wilderness of weeds during the summer season and until laid low by an uncertain stroke of the scythe. But town ball, dare base, and wolf and lion soon subdued the stubs.

Maybe the boys and girls played drop the handkerchief at your school, too, and did you, as you rode the pony home, ever stop to bend down a mullen stalk just to see if the girl who dropped the handkerchief most at your place really did love you? In those days, too, it seems there was close to the schoolhouse a pawpaw patch, a persimmon grove, and wild grapes. The grapes, seed and all, were eaten without fear of appendicitis, which the doctors hadn't then discovered. True, there were occasional cases of stomach ache, especially after the bumblebee nest had been "whipped out" and robbed or a bee tree cut. And there were the alder bushes which yielded berries—and popguns. Ever have a fellow shoot you with a red haw fired from an alder popgun fitted with a hickory ramrod? Then you have not forgotten the sting and the blue spot.

When you were a boy, if you are now counted in "the-oldest-inhabitant class," you recall how in "the good old times" steers'

horns and men's moustaches were long and pointed. Even though you come of a later generation you may remember that peach tree "sap balls" and new wheat served for chewing gum, the store product, scarce at best, coming in the form of big white hearts of paraffin; and, whisper it softly, you may have heard how cuts of grapevines served as cigarettes.

There were no telephones in those days and no way to tell, except by the crowing of the red rooster or a peculiar itching of the nose, just when company was coming, not until the watchdog announced the near approach. But company (visitors, not "callers") was always expected and always welcome. Even the peregrinating peddler with his pack was not denied a dinner.

Then pediatrics and dietetics of infants were less known and discussed and, horror or horrors, babies were sometimes actually given "sugar-teats" without fear of ruining their health or the shape of their mouths.

Sunday was different, too. In the morning there was the ride to the old country church, place of sacred memories and hallowed associations, where after Sunday school and a sermon (everybody stayed to church, "church" meaning the sermon) the return home was made, company generally accompanying. Can't you now picture the old meeting house with its crowd lingering about the door and shaking hands, and can't you hear, "You all come go home with us today, John," or a score of similar invitations? After dinner the boys played games, and it is just likely that they stole away to the barn and had a cob fight. No, it wasn't fair to soak the cobs in the horse trough, no more permissible than it is to use dumdummy bullets in civilized warfare.

When it happened that you were alone on Sunday afternoon or had as your companion your most confidential chum you once in a while put in some time carving certain initials, your sweetheart's, on the old maple tree in the yard, didn't you?

Ah, those were great days—childhood's days—and each season brought charms all its own! The seasons, like the hats with which rival hatters once presented Abraham Lincoln, "mutually excelled each other."

Each spring when we were very small boys we had in a corner of the old rail fence a tiny garden. What pleasure there was in the cultivation of the little spots of radishes, peas, lettuce, and beets! (So here we say, give the boy a garden.) Then when we were not cutting plantain out of the lawn, sweeping it with brooms made of



From an original drawing by Robert Steele Withers

A Stake and Rider Fence

buckbushes, or looking after other chores that come to children, there was the pond on which to sail ships and in which were perch barely big enough to swallow the hook. Nor would we forget the sugar maple season and the grove "down at Grandpa's."

Early summer memories are of making play farms under a big old shade tree, getting "stick horses" that grew along the lane, gathering bouquets of old fashioned flowers, and of sometimes taking quinine in slippery elm bark. Bah, but that chill cure was bitter! A few years later with Dave and Barney, faithful old team of horses, we took our first plowing lessons, one boy holding the plow handles, another driving. Soon we were able to make a regular "hand"; and how happy and proud we were when, with Father's almost perfect rows as a pattern, we first drove the planter. It was hard work, but it was interesting. During the noon hour we managed to get a nap, generally taking a pillow and lying down on the carpet under which there had been placed a liberal supply of straw. There were no hardwood floors for us then. Sometimes we had seen boys crawl far back under the bed to get rid of flies, but at home in the clean and darkened rooms this never seemed necessary.

Summer, too, brought with it the Saturday night swim in the "front pond," the biggest one in the neighborhood and the meeting place for all the boys. Harvest time, with much hard work, was not

without its compensations. How eagerly did we watch for rabbits in oats, wheat, or meadow as the final rounds were made on the "land"!

The fall time, how fine! There was nutting, which was almost as much fun as eating the nuts. Each autumn Grandfather, whose farm adjoined Father's, took at least one day, following a few good frosts, for gathering hickory nuts. A big wagon, a long and a short ladder, poles, bags, and baskets were provided, and all hands went for the day. Walnuts and hazelnuts were also gathered but not in such a wholesale way. Other attractions of the autumn time were cider and apple butter making. If your nose ever caught the delightful odor of boiling apple butter you will never forget it.

Winter to the country boy is, or was, the time of entrance to a wonderland and to wealth, for the riches of childhood are made up not entirely of money. You were born in the country; then you know how prized were the pig tails roasted in the ashes or on hot rocks and the bladders blown and saved to add to Christmas noises. With hog butchering over did you, before you were old enough to go to school, ever play hog killing, your "hogs" being cobs which were carefully scraped and then hung on a long pole, stick horses, maybe, or perhaps Grandfather's cane? With such sport, mechanical toys, which make mechanical men, are not worthy of consideration. Lucky the lad who has, as we had, a grandmother who carefully roasted for him a fat snowbird and placed it on a little dish, where in a make-believe dinner it served as the Thanksgiving "turkey".

Winter, when we were older, was a time for trapping, and with what eager expectancy did we "run the traps" each morning as soon as milking was over and before it was time to start to school. If the trap was out of sight when we reached the spot where it had been set, and if there was a surging at the chain, the excitement was simply intense. The sale of furs was generally sufficient for a liberal supply of Christmas money. And in our home Christmas was the climax! As a child we measured time from one Christmas to another, and we have always been glad that our parents taught us to believe in a Santa Claus, for there is, just as long as we think there is.

But, after all, as we look back on boyhood days nothing else seems so highly prized as the after-supper hours of winter days spent around the old fireplace with Father and Mother, Father smoking and Mother knitting, perhaps, on a pair of figured and tufted gloves for one of us boys. How we enjoyed hearing Father



Courtesy H. W. Willard

A Team of Work Oxen

tell of Buck and Bright, pronounced the best yoke of oxen he ever owned, and of the time when wild geese, prairie chickens, and wild pigeons were so thick that sometimes in their flight they almost darkened the sun. And Mother told us of how plentiful and tame were the meadow larks when she and Father moved to the new place and of how she called them her "chickens". Yes, stories were read from the papers and a lesson from the Good Book, and there were prayers, and the path to heaven was made plainer!

So you were born in the country, you say. Then some of these things you have seen. You had your pets, if you loved animals as do most country boys, and the names of many of them you can now recall.

Looking back, and forgetting that the road to heaven is a "beautiful sunset way, leading from the old home among the trees past the steeples to the morning land," we may be tempted to say, "Oh, I wish I were a boy again when life seemed full of sunny years."

You have driven alone along a country road at night, you have watched the lights in farm houses go out, one by one, as the hours went by and as you neared the journey's end. Finally, all lights save one had disappeared. Brightly burned that lone light; it was for you; it guided you home—and you would not have turned back.

"DO RIGHT TO ME OFTEN"¹

BY ROSS A. WEBB*

During the 1830's and 1840's thousands of Kentuckians, compelled by their desire for better lands as well as by their innate love of adventure, began the trek west to the young state of Missouri. These migrant pioneers, in their loneliness, wrote to their kinfolk back home many appealing letters which provide exciting glimpses into the social and economic conditions of the time.

The trip west was frequently difficult, and upon their arrival nearly all of the pioneers gave thanks that the journey had been successfully accomplished. One migrant wrote from Howard County in 1838, "I with pleasure take my pen in hand . . . to inform you of our safe arrival here. No accident happend. We took water at Lewivill [Louisville], landed at St Luisis [St. Louis] in fore days, got to our journeys end on 2nd of December."² Another was not so fortunate. Leaving Kentucky late in November, 1840, it took nearly a month to reach "St Ginivie," where he found the ice "running so Rapid" he had to leave the boat and travel overland some 300 miles. He summarized his trip in these words: "I had a very tedious and disseable [disagreeable] trip here last winter."³ It would be expected that a summer journey would be more comfortable, but even then there was cause for alarm. Upon arrival in St. Louis a Kentucky adventurer wrote that he had been 13 days coming from Louisville. The boat had run on a pile of rocks just below Louisville and had been forced to remain there three and a half days while it was pulled free and repaired. He continued: "As we Came down the river Ohio we found 5 boats stuck in one place and one or 2 others sunk—after getting into the Mississippi we came on with no trouble at all."⁴ Emigrants faced not only the uncertainty of an unknown country but also the dangers of the Ohio, the Mississippi, and the Missouri rivers in reaching their destinations.

Upon arrival in Missouri most of the adventurers were interested in immediately securing the rich, fertile land that they had been told abounded here. They soon found that land prices varied

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¹A. C. Wilson, Boone County, Mo., to E. S. Wilson, Mt. Sterling, Ky., August 1, 1847. All manuscript sources cited herein are in the Margaret I. King Library, the University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky.

²Wm. Williams, Howard County, Mo., to Major James Trabue, Paris, Ky., February 25, 1838.

³Leo J. Scott, Barry County, Mo., to Major James Trabue, Paris, Ky., March 5, 1839.

⁴William H. Cosby, St. Louis, Mo., to Mrs. Sarah Cosby, Frankfort, Ky., November 17, 1840.

sharply with both fertility and location. In 1838 one migrant wrote: "Land is high in this old settled part [Howard County], from \$10 to fifteen and Twenty pr achre." Since this was generally the case, many did what this same settler decided to do: "I expect to move next faul eighty miles further out on Grand River [and] get first rate Land at Government Price. The Surveyor that surveyed the Land says it will be the Heart of Missouri."⁵ Another prospective purchaser, writing a few years later, noted: "I have found lands no where worth having for less than \$5 pr. acre and generally 7 - 8 to 15\$."⁶

An important adjunct of any farm was the proximity and the accessibility of woodland, for timber was not only valuable as a building material but also vital for cooking and heating purposes. Timberland varied sharply in price depending upon its productivity and its closeness to market. Generally, good woodlots sold from \$5.00 to \$7.00 per acre.⁷

In some instances newcomers arranged to rent farms in the more settled areas until their finances improved or until they could make arrangements for the purchase of larger and more ostentatious farms in the interior. One such tenant wrote: "Will, he had Rented me a fine farm. Gave \$100 dollars for it cash in advance."⁸ Sometimes vacant adjacent farms could be rented for as little as \$50.00 annually.⁹ It was quite common to rent additional prairie land.¹⁰



Pohl—St. Highway Dept.

"Multnomah," an Ante-bellum Clay County Home

The emigrant, having acquired land, began to provide for his family by building his cabin, clearing his land, and planting his crops. Dwellings varied in style and luxuriousness. A new settler wrote home: "How I do wish you could see our cabbin and our farm. I think we have the most setley situation I have Ever Seen."¹¹

The replacement of a crude hand-hued log cabin with a

⁵Wm. Williams, Howard County, Mo., to Major James Trabue, Paris, Ky., February 25, 1838.

⁶William H. Cosby, Bethany, Clay County, to Mrs. Sarah Cosby, New Albany, Ind., April 13, 1845.

⁷A. C. Wilson, Boone County, Mo., to E. S. Wilson, Mt. Sterling, Ky., August 1, 1847.

⁸Wm. Williams, Howard County, Mo., to Major James Trabue, Paris, Ky., February 25, 1838.

⁹John T. Minter, Smithland, Mo., to Mrs. Sarah Cosby, Paris, Ky., February 10, 1850.

¹⁰Leo J. Scott, Barry County, Mo., to Major James Trabue, Paris, Ky., March 5, 1839.

¹¹*Ibid.*

"fine house" depended on many factors, but chiefly on how quickly the settlers acquired "wealth." Usually they attained these finer houses, some bearing fine old Kentucky names such as "Ashnoll,"¹² only after a decade or more in their new surroundings. A Kentuckian, after visiting his cousin in Platte County, wrote home: "They all have good homes. . . . Bryan is building a fine Brick house & has Entered 480 acres of land & has servants plenty to make some money."¹³

The next job was the clearing and the fencing of the land. In 1845 a new land owner wrote that rails to fence his cleared land had cost 50 cents per hundred and an additional dollar a thousand to put them up. Breaking the ground was reckoned at \$2.00 per acre.¹⁴ As the newcomer was frequently not wealthy enough to hire this done, the settler himself often did the work.

Some migrants were fortunate enough to be able to bring Negro servants, which were not only valuable from the standpoint of an extra pair of hands in virgin soil, but as an investment their value increased by leaps and bounds. Whereas in the 1830's the usual price of a slave was approximately \$500, by 1850 the value had increased to \$1,000.¹⁵

Helpful also to the newcomer were any horses, oxen, or mules which he may have brought with him. Many letters referred particularly to the mule trade between "Old Kentucky" and Missouri and to the profits that could be made from such a business. One settler wrote: "I made from 25 to 50 percent on the Janey [Jenny] I Brought."¹⁶

One factor in any frontier picture was the lack of "hard money." Missouri did not escape this difficulty. "We have none scarsley and itt is said that the Sherif will haft to sell property so as to collect taxes. Cropes are very good but dull sail for everything."¹⁷

Needless to say, a new settler operated on such slim margins that any economic disturbance, no matter how minor, could cause

¹²"Ashnoll" was the home of Dr. William Henry Cosby in Clay County. Dr. Cosby was formerly of Bourbon County, Kentucky.

¹³A. Minter, Clay County, Mo., to Mrs. Sarah Cosby, Ruddles Mills, Bourbon County, Ky., February 24, 1844.

¹⁴William H. Cosby, Bethany, Clay County, Mo., to Mrs. Sarah Cosby, New Albany, Ind., April 13, 1845.

¹⁵Eugene Morrow Violette, *A History of Missouri* (Chicago, 1918), 290. This is substantiated by a letter of William H. Cosby, St. Louis, Mo., to Mrs. Sarah Cosby, Frankfort, Ky., November 17, 1840.

¹⁶Leo J. Scott, Barry County, Mo., to Major James Trabue, Paris, Ky., March 5, 1839.

¹⁷Wm. Eades, St. Francois County, Mo., to Major James Trubue, Paris, Ky., November 6, 1842.

heavy indebtedness and the loss of all that he had worked so hard to obtain. From this standpoint, sickness was dreaded particularly. A worried emigrant wrote: "We have been very unfortunate in our family last year. In April my youngest died with the croop, then in July Henry, fifteen years old, was killed by the Bursting of a Powder flask. In August 23rd my affectionate sister departed this life." He continued: "We have had hard trials and a great deal of sickness in my family in the coarce of last year with a considerable Expense of Dr Bills which seem to avail but little good. It was generally very sickly all over the state and a great many deaths."¹⁸

Among the diseases most feared were cholera and dysentery, pneumonia, various fevers, diphtheria, and whooping cough. The years 1832, 1838, 1845, and 1848 were particularly bad in so far as epidemics were concerned. There were never enough doctors, for few medical schools existed in the West before the 1830's. However this did not retard the apprenticeship of would-be doctors who lived and studied under some local physician.¹⁹ Many a frontier "doctor" became indoctrinated in this fashion.

W. H. Cosby, a medical aspirant of the period, believed that if he studied energetically for twelve months and then apprenticed himself to a practicing physician for six or eight months, he could begin on his "own hook," and "by constant study of medicine for 4 or 6 yrs. at leisure moments" he would "perhaps do well."²⁰ To his credit Cosby began formal study at Christian College, New Albany, Indiana.²¹ Here he learned the arts of botanic medicine, which was sweeping the country in the 1830's and 1840's. Originally founded by Dr. Samuel Thomson, the system was threatened at this time by a schism between Dr. Alvah Curtis and Dr. Wooster Beach. Curtis held to many of the original ideas of Thomson, while Beach fell under the influence of primitive medicine. While Cosby was at Christian College this controversy was raging in Missouri among the settlers themselves who were practicing botanics.²² A "Beachite"

¹⁸Wm. Williams, Daviess County, Mo., to James Trabue, Paris, Ky., April 11, 1840.

¹⁹Madge E. Pickard and R. Carlyle Buley, *The Midwest Pioneer, His Ills, Cures & Doctors* (Crawfordsville, Ind., 1945), 119.

²⁰William H. Cosby, near Warrenton, Warren County, Mo., to Mrs. Sarah Cosby, Paris, Ky., March 13, 1842.

²¹Christian College was created by an act of the General Assembly of Indiana in 1833 and became a regular diploma mill, issuing medical diplomas to the highest bidders under the assumed name of the "University of Indiana." See Burton D. Myers, *The History of Medical Education in Indiana* (Bloomington, 1956), 14-17.

²²In 1822 Thomson together with Elias Smith published *A Narrative of the Life and Medical Discoveries of Samuel Thomson. . . . To Which is added an introduction to his New Guide to Health or Botanic Family Physician*. With the purchase of this *Guide* came a certificate conferring upon the owner the right to practice "the medicine and system of Practice." Thus one could become a botanic physician for a mere outlay of \$20. Pickard & Buley, *The Midwest Pioneer*, 173-74.

wrote the young medical student from Missouri: "As I am some older than yourself I will take the liberty of advising you when you have leisure to Read Beach as I think you are somewhat prejudiced against him."²³ This is very interesting when we discover that the young student was studying under no less a person than Dr. Alvah Curtis himself! After one semester, and without his certificate, the young medico returned to Missouri to begin his practice.²⁴ Apparently he met with some success, for he soon purchased a farm, built a fine house upon it, and promptly determined upon marriage.²⁵

Also distressing to the settler was the inevitable toothache! Various remedies existed, from the proverbial string attached to the bent sapling to the pliers of a good friend. Dentists, or "tooth-yankers," varied in number and ability. Really difficult cases were



Northwestern U. Dental School

An Early Dental Extraction

usually taken to the local doctor who used a painful, crank-like lever known as a "pullikin" or turnkey for extractions. Utilizing the leverage principle this "pullikin" could be both painful and injurious to the patient. Hence many a settler preferred the string treatment to this torture.²⁶ Yet there were some successful practitioners, such as Dr. A. G. Major, who wrote his cousin from Lafayette County, Missouri: "I am attending to my profession and doing a fine business. My practice is worth from one to two

hundred dollars per month, but I think I will go to St. Louis & locate this winter." He continued: "I have the reputation of being the

²³Waltus L. Watkins, Bethany, Mo., to W. H. Cosby, New Albany, Ind., February 11, 1845.

²⁴Lucy D. Trabue, New Albany, Ind., to James Trabue, Paris, Ky., March 10, 1845.

²⁵William H. Cosby, Bethany, Clay County, Mo., to Mrs. Sarah Cosby, New Albany, Ind., April 13, 1845. See also William H. Cosby, Bethany, Clay County, Mo., to Mrs. Sarah Cosby, Paris, Ky., April 24, 1846.

²⁶Pickard & Buley, *The Midwest Pioneer*, 161-63.

best Dentist in Mo."²⁷ Perhaps he was a bit too self-assured from the patient's point of view!

The ever constant threat of disease and death reminded the migrant that he should make provision for eternity. As one emigrant put it: "Since God has blest us with health and strength, then we should live a pious and religious life." Such a consciousness resulted usually in the establishment of an organized church. "When I came [to] this neighborhood we had no preacher. We constituted a new church and had 9 members and since that time we have added to the Church fifty too in this neighborhood besides about sixty in other neighborhoods." Then with a self-righteous attitude he added: "I have told you something about our prospects on [the] religious point and how we go on laying up Treasures in heavin."²⁸ Always a compelling argument for the emigration of one's loved ones to Missouri was: "Tell her we have preachers all most Every Sunday."²⁹

Among the few diversions to be found in a new community were funerals and weddings. In either case the entire neighborhood turned out to enjoy the event, for these occasions provided the opportunity for friends and relatives to get together and share their experiences. As many as 800 people might turn out for a wedding, as they did in Clay County for the marriage of one of their Kentucky brethren. This groom, in describing his marriage, gave a graphic picture of his "nuptials." "There were just 1 dozen of us to stand up, all dressed very much a like in white and black. . . . The whole affair came off very well—no blunders, an excellent ceremony, good prayer, music, and a first rate lecture." He concluded: "We stood it all remarkably well." After the ceremony the wedding party retired to relatives for



Harpers Weekly, Oct. 12, 1867

The Circuit Rider

²⁷Dr. A. G. Major, Mt. Hope, Lafayette County, Mo., to Lucy Trabue, no place given, June 10, 1851.

²⁸Wm. Eades, St. Francois County, Mo., to James Trabue, Paris, Ky., November 6, 1842.

²⁹Leo J. Scott, Barry County, Mo., to James Trabue, Paris, Ky., March 5, 1839.



Courtesy Albert Aloe

View of St. Louis from Lucas Place in 1854

"an excellent dinner."³⁰ Such dinners and parties following the wedding usually continued for several days and were sponsored by relatives, friends, and neighbors.

Not all emigrants to Missouri settled on farms. Many an enterprising young man was intrigued by the glamour of a western city and remained there. Among the major towns of Missouri in 1840 were St. Charles, Jefferson City, Boonville, Independence, and Lexington on or near the Missouri River and New Madrid, Cape Girardeau, Ste. Genevieve, Herculaneum, and St. Louis on the Mississippi.³¹ Despite the fact that Jefferson City was the seat of government, St. Louis dominated the State. Even though its population in 1840 was a little over 16,000 it was, as one observer noted, one of "the most business places" in the West. He added: "There is supposed to be an thousan Houses building here now altho times are so hard."³² St. Louis possessed one great advantage: it was the central point on one of the greatest river systems on the continent. Its location provided an excellent opportunity for collecting the varied products of the localities surrounding it: cereals from the north (rye, barley, wheat); hay and livestock from the west and the southwest; minerals near at hand (lead and iron); cotton from the

³⁰William H. Cosby, Bethany, Clay County, Mo., to Mrs. Sarah Cosby, Paris, Ky., April 24, 1846.

³¹R. M. Smith, *Modern Geography, For the Use of Schools, Academies, etc. on a New Plan, By which the Acquisition of Geographical Knowledge is Greatly Facilitated* (Philadelphia, 1849), 29.

³²William H. Cosby, St. Louis, Mo., to Mrs. Sarah Cosby, Frankfort, Ky., November 17, 1840.

south; and timber from the immediate surroundings. As a contemporary of the period noted, St. Louis was "the Memphis of the American Nile."³³

The business section of St. Louis lined the river. Since this part of town was badly drained, it was filthy and disease ridden. Like other boom towns on the Mississippi, its wharves were jammed with river boats, its stores crowded with transient customers, and its streets filled with the varied peoples of the West. One newcomer was lucky enough to secure a job as a clerk in Thomas E. Warner's store, which stood on Main Street "just opposite the market house." Warner contracted to pay him \$240 a year, but if he remained more than two months he would get a "healthy increase" to "35 or 38\$ per month." Despite this fine salary, he complained because the customers he served were "the roughest beings in Creation."³⁴

With such an element prevalent on the waterfront, it is not unusual that crime should be a common occurrence in a river town the size of St. Louis. Many letters recorded the gory details of thefts, assaults, and murders in the city. One particular account told of the illicit entering of the office of "Petters & Colliers, Bankers" on the night of April 17, 1841, and of the bloody murder of two members of the staff by some free Negroes. A deep sense of shock and horror is to be found in this record, evidence that this was not the usual type of crime. With real satisfaction the writer noted that the culprits had been brought to justice and through "due process of law" had been found guilty by a St. Louis court.³⁵

Drinking and gambling were among the chief sins of a river city. To combat these evils temperance societies were founded in most frontier communities. Using compelling arguments, they warned that "if a man would have his children be temperate He must entirely abstain himself from using it—alias Liquor." The "horror of a drunkard's grave" was always depicted by these evangelical advocates. Testimonials played an important role in their work: "At Christmas I spent some 5 or 6 Dollars in riot and Drink and I fear I had began to foster a love for it when I concluded I had better join the temperance Society and take the pledge which I did of Total Abstinence. I have very strictly observed it since."³⁶ The societies were not always this successful in "winning" their converts.

³³James Fernando Ellis, *The Influence of Environment on the Settlement of Missouri* (St. Louis, 1929), 39.

³⁴William H. Cosby, St. Louis, Mo., to Mrs. Sarah Cosby, Frankfort, Ky., November 17, 1840.

³⁵William H. Cosby, St. Louis, Mo., to Mrs. Sarah Cosby, Ruddles Mills, Bourbon County, Ky., May 23, 1841.

³⁶*Ibid.*

After a year's residence in St. Louis one emigrant had become "a man about town." Wondering who was the city's most "consummate fop," he described what he considered to be the "height of Style." It turned out to be himself! "A pair of fine Boots with Heels 2 inches high. . . . Toe as sharp as a needle, Black pants and Coat (pants made Gather stile) Sattin (striped) Vest, chekered neck Hdkf, Caster Hat with bell crown, rim circled up at the sides and white Kid Gloves."³⁷ What a picture he must have cut!

Not only was St. Louis achieving "class," but the State was becoming cosmopolitan. This was noted by a contemporary: "Missouri is settling very fast generally by very respectable people, a large portion from Virginia, but the greatest number from Kentucky, and a good number from Tennessee and some scatter from all quarters of the world."³⁸ What is more important, as the years passed these settlers changed. They ceased to be Virginians, Kentuckians, or Tennesseans. Their letters to kinfolk back home grew less and less frequent. This is not difficult to explain—they had become Missourians!

³⁷*Ibid.*

³⁸William Phillips, Boone County, Mo., to Capt. James Trabue, Paris, Ky., May 30, 1830.

THE FEDERAL LEAD LEASING SYSTEM IN MISSOURI

BY DONALD J. ABRAMOSKE*

In 1820 Missouri's most lucrative exports were lead and furs.¹ In Nashville, New Orleans, Philadelphia, New York, and Boston, boat loads of Missouri lead were bartered for goods.² One eastern newspaper thought Missouri capable of furnishing "lead sufficient for almost every nation under heaven."³ Traveling all the way from Virginia to examine the lead district in 1796-1797, the experienced lead entrepreneur, Moses Austin, considered the ore at Mine à Breton of "better quality than I have ever seen either from the Mines in England or America."⁴

Mine à Breton was located in the heart of the early lead district, at Potosi, about 60 miles south-southwest of St. Louis. Mines, or to be more exact, "diggings," dotted the present counties of Jefferson, Washington, St. Francois, Ste. Genevieve, and Madison.

When Austin first visited the lead district, mining methods were simple. The only tools needed were spades, picks, and shovels, with a common windlass and tub to remove the earth, stones, and water from the pits. The diggings were seldom more than ten feet deep.⁵



Courtesy Mo. Hist. Soc.

Moses Austin

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¹Jonas Viles, "Missouri in 1820," *Missouri Historical Review*, XV (October 1820), 40.

²James A. Gardner, "The Business Career of Moses Austin in Missouri, 1798-1821," *Missouri Historical Review*, L (April 1956), 236-37, 238.

³*Niles' Weekly Register*, XXX (August 12, 1826), 417, reproducing article from *National Journal*, n. d.

⁴*American State Papers* (38 vols., Washington, 1832-1861), *Public Lands* (Gales & Scaton edition), IV, 559, hereafter cited as *ASP, Lands*; Ruby Johnson Swartzlow, "The Early History of Lead Mining in Missouri," *Missouri Historical Review*, XXIX (January 1935), 109-10.

⁵*ASP, Lands*, III, 700, IV, 557; Swartzlow, "Early History of Lead Mining," *M. H. R.*, XXIX, 111; Frederick Bates to Albert Gallatin, October 6, 1807, in Thomas Maitland Marshall, *The Life and Papers of Frederick Bates* (St. Louis, 1926), I, 217, hereafter cited as *Bates Papers*.



Schoolcraft, View of the Lead Mines of Missouri

Potosi or Mine a Breton

Missouri's attitude toward these lead mines was perhaps best summed up by Frederick Bates, recorder of land titles, territorial secretary, and acting governor: "To say, that those engaged in the prosecution of the Lead-Business, will enrich themselves beyond the visions of Fancy or the dreams of avarice would be forsaking that sober narrative manner which I have prescribed to myself: But this I will say, that few labors or pursuits in the U. States, yield such *ample*, such *vast* returns."⁶

The American policy of reserving mineral lands had its official origin with the Ordinance of 1785, in which provision was made to reserve to the Government "one-third part of all gold, silver, lead and copper mines, to be sold or otherwise disposed of as Congress shall hereafter direct." Not until 1807 was legislation enacted initiating the policy of leasing mineral lands.⁷

On March 3, 1807, the President was authorized to lease lead mines for terms "not exceeding three years, and on such conditions as he shall think proper."⁸ In Missouri, accordingly, tracts of varying size—40, 50, 100, 200, or 300 acres—were leased for terms of one to three years. The contracting miners usually agreed to pay the

⁶Frederick Bates to Frederick Woodson, May 1, 1807, in *Bates Papers*, I, 111.

⁷Benjamin Horace Hibbard, *A History of the Public Land Policies* (New York, 1924), 512-13.

⁸*General Public Acts of Congress Respecting the Public Lands* (Washington, 1838), I, 158.

Government rent amounting to ten per cent of their output in clean pure lead.⁹

Now, it may be asked, what was the rationale behind the leasing system? Why was the program adopted? Recorder Bates indicated two of the principal reasons in a letter to Secretary of the Treasury Albert Gallatin: "The first [leasing] contract," wrote Bates, "was an entering wedge which will rive asunder the cabals of speculation, and put the government in a very short time into the quarterly receipt of mineral to a vast amount."¹⁰ In addition, if the mineral lands were withheld from sale until the lead district was highly developed with a large population, the Government could expect the land to go for much better prices than could possibly be obtained from immediate sale.

By limiting the size of the leases, furthermore, it was hoped there would be no exploitation of the mines by a few individuals. If a small group monopolized the mines, prices could have been manipulated "as interest or caprice might dictate," and the supply of lead might be so controlled as to weaken the national defense in times of danger.¹¹ In Washington the leasing system thus looked like the simple, logical method of handling the mineral lands.

In Missouri, however, things did not turn out as planned. In the first place, there was the involved problem of Spanish land claims. A claim to land containing lead deposits could not be finally confirmed by the special Spanish claims commission. Claimants were consequently kept in a state of "suspense and uncertainty." As late as 1823 not one of the Spanish claims to lead mines had been confirmed. Missourians considered this interminable delay as "real oppression," checking enterprise, industry, and population.¹²

The unsettled conditions, partly a result of the continued existence of numerous unconfirmed claims, worked to the advantage of unscrupulous manipulators of the claims. One of the chief culprits was a character calling himself John Smith T, "distinguished for his great expertness in the use of fire-arms, the duels he had fought, and the number of men he had killed."¹³ When Smith T and his con-

⁹*Bates Papers*, I, 196-98, 211-15, 253-55, 261, II, 183-84, 205; *ASP, Lands*, III, 563, IV, 523-25, V, 589; *St. Louis Enquirer*, July 15, 1822.

¹⁰Frederick Bates to Albert Gallatin, October 6, 1807, in *Bates Papers*, I, 216.

¹¹*ASP, Lands*, V, 431; *United States House Journal*, 17th Cong., 2d Sess., 13; Alexander McNair to Josiah Meigs, October 24, 1816, in Clarence Edwin Carter, editor, *The Territorial Papers of the United States* (22 vols. to date, Washington, 1934—), XV, 199, hereafter cited as *Territorial Papers*.

¹²*ASP, Lands*, III, 703, 713, V, 348, 431; Frederick Bates to Richard Bates, December 17, 1807, in *Bates Papers*, I, 244.

¹³John F. Darby, *Personal Recollections* (St. Louis, 1880), 85.

federates found a likely lead tract, they merely located a floating concession and commenced their mining operations.¹⁴ Wherever and whenever miners made valuable discoveries, "Smith & Co." was reportedly armed with concessions to cover the new finds!¹⁵

Since the Government did not "properly" support the lessees, it made little difference if a miner had gone to the trouble of getting a lease from Recorder Bates in St. Louis. As Bates explained it: "Even the tenants of government were left unsupported, and those very men, with whom I made contracts, afterwards approved by the President, have been driven from their leases by private adventurers and are now bankrupts."¹⁶



Strauss portrait from drawing by Marks

Frederick Bates

Most of the miners were naturally more concerned with the actual business of mining than with the complexities of Spanish land claims and the niceties of the law. Conditions and methods had not changed because of the initiation of a leasing system. About ten years after the system was begun, for example, a visitor to the mineral district noted: "When a discovery of lead has been made, the miners from the neighboring country have flocked to it, and commenced digging *as usual*, no one troubling himself about a lease."¹⁷ "The lead business," it was similarly reported in 1821, "is now extremely profitable, . . . and the public land suspected to contain lead ore will be covered by squatters who will deprive the mines of value by destroying the timber." "Seduced" by prospects of extraordinary profits, the report continued, "planters are deserting their farms in Kentucky & setting down, upon the public domain."¹⁸

¹⁴Frederick Bates to Meriwether Lewis, May 15, 1807, Frederick Bates to Albert Gallatin, May 30, 1807, John Smith T to Frederick Bates, December 29, 1807, in *Bates Papers*, I, 117-18, 135, 251-52.

¹⁵William Mathers to Frederick Bates, January 29, 1808, in *ibid.*, 272; Frederick Bates to the Secretary of the Treasury, June 12, 1814, in *ibid.*, II, 276.

¹⁶Frederick Bates to Albert Gallatin, September 29, 1809, in *ibid.*, II, 94.

¹⁷ASP, *Lands*, IV, 556.

¹⁸George F. Strother to Josiah Meigs, April 11, 1821, in *Territorial Papers*, XV, 720.

This practice of trespassing on government property was not very novel. Americans had long been notorious for their habit of entering the public domain when and where they pleased, a characteristic which hardly helped the leasing system to succeed.

"The temper" of the mining population had early convinced Bates of the difficulty of enforcing the leasing program:

Speculators of the most desperate and daring cast of characters are making continual intrusions. From the collision of interests in these fraudulent pursuits, very imbibited contests have arisen, and the contending parties are always armed for *attack* as well as *defence* with Pistols & Durks and sometimes with Rifles also. . . . Some of these men, disdain a submission to the Laws, and appear determined to *carve* their way thro' life with Rifle, Pistol & Daggers.—The public sentiment has acquired an astonishing degree of ferocity, and God knows where it will end.¹⁹

Bates came to the rather reasonable conclusion that nothing could be accomplished by the Government except "by strong and forcible measures."²⁰

Although Governor Meriwether Lewis at one time went to the extreme of authorizing the militia to fire on "the lawless Banditti," "the perpetrators of repine & discord,"²¹ strong and forcible measures were not taken against the trespassers. Instead, "with unexampled lenity," again wrote Bates to officials in Washington, ". . . the government has not only forborne to inflict those penalties provided by law, but has left persons thus offending in the undisturbed possession of the most valuable mines in the county of St. Genevieve." Consequently, Bates continued, "your agents have possession of but a small portion of those lead mines . . . to which you have unquestionable titles."²²

By 1822 all the leases formerly granted were reported to have expired. Apparently no mines were being worked under lease.²³ The leasing system had completely broken down.

Some Missourians thought the system would work if the leases were properly supervised by an agent at the mines. As it was, with

¹⁹Frederick Bates to Richard Bates, May 31, 1807, in *Bates Papers*, I, 136-37.

²⁰Frederick Bates to Albert Gallatin, February 9, 1808, in *ibid.*, 281.

²¹Moses Austin to Frederick Bates, [March] 27, 1808, in *ibid.*, 318; Meriwether Lewis to James Austin, November 10, 1808, in *ibid.*, II, 39.

²²*ASP, Lands*, IV, 555.

²³*Ibid.*, III, 564.

Recorder Bates in St. Louis, some 60 miles from the lead district, there had been practically no supervision. The busy recorder, with his numerous other duties and offices, could hardly be expected to devote much time to leases in the lead district. Besides, after his premature glow of enthusiasm had dimmed, Bates himself did not appear especially sanguine over the whole business.²⁴ Refined Virginian that he seemed to be, Bates never quite discovered the successful formula for dealing with the peculiar characters of the lead district. In November, 1816, Bates protested to the commissioner of the General Land Office that "At present your Agent is *defamed*."²⁵

About the same time, in 1815-1816, the appointment of a special agent to reside at the mines looked likely enough to cause some scurrying about by ever hopeful office seekers currying recommendations for the job.²⁶ But to the disappointment of many, no special agent was appointed in 1816, or 1817, or for years to come.

In May, 1822, however, less than a year after supervision of the lead mines had been transferred from the Treasury to the War Department, Lieutenant Colonel George Bomford of the Ordnance Department suggested the appointment of a commissioner or agent "to act as a general guardian" to the whole lead district.²⁷ After a delay of two more years, on August 18, 1824, Bomford finally issued instructions to a newly appointed agent for the lead district—Lieutenant Martin Thomas of Frankford, Pennsylvania.²⁸



Harpers Weekly, April 17, 1858

Thomas Hart Benton

²⁴Frederick Bates to Seth Hunt, February 7, 1808, in *Bates Papers*, I, 278.

²⁵Frederick Bates to the Commissioner of the Land Office, November 10, 1816, in *ibid.*, II, 304.

²⁶*ASP, Lands*, III, 702; Alexander McNair to the Secretary of State, November 11, 1815, Governor Clark to Josiah Meigs, December 28, 1815, William H. Ashley to Recorder Bates, November 17, 1816, Taylor Berry to Recorder Bates, November 24, 1816, in *Territorial Papers*, XV, 93-94, 98, 206, 206-7.

²⁷*ASP, Lands*, III, 560, 564, IV, 521.

²⁸*Ibid.*, IV, 523.

Meanwhile, some Missourians were insisting that the leasing system be altogether abandoned or severely restricted to a few "experimental" mines.²⁹ The Missouri General Assembly in June, 1821, passed a memorial "praying Congress to grant to the state of Missouri, all, or a part of the Lead Mines within the limits of the same."³⁰ Similarly, by November, 1823, former Spanish claims commissioner John B. C. Lucas had come to the conclusion "that the lead mines . . . are so numerous, and occupy so great an extent, that they cannot be leased by the public to any advantage" and recommended "that all the public lands ought to be offered for sale without reserve."³¹ This was perhaps the closest Lucas ever came to complete agreement with his longtime enemy, Senator Thomas Hart Benton.

On January 21, 1823, in the United States Senate, Benton reported from the Committee on Public Lands a bill authorizing the President to "expose" to public sale the lead mines belonging to the United States.³² In a lengthy speech several weeks later Benton effectively supported the bill. He ridiculed "deriving a national revenue from . . . lead ore diggers," and he charged the Federal Government with overstepping the bounds of its limited authority:

I deny to the Federal Government the capacity to hold a body of tenantry within the limits of any State. The monarchies of Europe have their serfs and vassals, but the genius of the Republic disclaims the tenure and the spirit of vassalage, and calls for freemen, owners of the soil, masters of their own castles, and free from the influence of a foreign sovereign.

Benton insisted that the leasing system, moreover, had been unsuccessful. The Government had received no rents.³³ Initiative and progress were being checked:

The spirit of tenantry is every where the same; it is a spirit adverse to improvement, always leaning towards the injury of the property in possession, and always holding back from the payment of rent.

²⁹*St. Louis Enquirer*, June 16, November 3, 1819.

³⁰*Missouri House Journal*, 1st Gen. Assem., Extra Sess., 19, 42, 43, 91-92, 95, 143.

³¹*ASP, Lands*, III, 714.

³²*Annals of Congress*, 17th Cong., 2d Sess., 147.

³³This was not quite true. Rents amounting to at least several thousand dollars had been received: Josiah Meigs to the Secretary of the Treasury, December 16, 1816, in *Territorial Papers*, XV, 219-20; Frederick Bates to the Commissioner of the Land Office, November 10, 1816, in *Bates Papers*, II, 303-4; *ASP, Lands*, III, 712.

God placed lead . . . in Missouri for the use of the people who go there to live; . . . but, by the intervention of a foreign Government, the people are denied the benefit of the use and the profits of supplying their neighbors.³⁴

Even though Benton thought his bill could have easily passed if brought to a vote, it was laid on the table in the Senate "for want of time to take it through the House."³⁵

In 1823, at the next session of Congress, Missouri's Senator David Barton, now a member of the Committee on Public Lands, also moved to have the committee consider the sale of lead mines. Later in the session, however, Barton, instructed by the committee, moved that the committee be discharged from further consideration of the question because of a lack of information. In 1824 Barton again had the question of sale referred to his committee, and once more no bill was reported.³⁶

Over in the House, meantime, not much was being heard from John Scott of Ste. Genevieve. Long opposed to reserving mineral lands, Scott called the practice "oppressive," "inconsistent with an enlightened policy," "injurious to the general interest" of Missouri.³⁷ Although he opposed the leasing system, Scott made it clear that he favored the sale of lead mines only "after the adjustment of the several private claims."³⁸ It was simply "not thought prudent to press for an act authorizing the sale of Lead Mines" until the Spanish land claims were adjusted.³⁹

Scott had good reason to be cautious about "exposing" the lead mines to sale. During the territorial days he had been deeply involved in the tempestuous business. In 1814 he was reported to have led an attack on a lessee lawfully taking possession of a mineral tract:

I was surrounded by Jno Scott and others, [wrote the lessee] forcibly dragged off my horse, knocked down with a stick or club, and beat in a most shocking manner with clubs & sticks—

³⁴*Annals of Congress*, 17th Cong., 2d Sess., 236-43.

³⁵*Ibid.*, 291-92; *Congressional Debates*, 19th Cong., 2d Sess., 52; *St. Louis Enquirer*, April 19, 1823.

³⁶*Annals of Congress*, 18th Cong., 1st Sess., 53-54, 56, 566; *United States Senate Journal*, 18th Cong., 2d Sess., 31, 37; *Missouri Republican*, March 3, 1825.

³⁷Eugene C. Barker (ed.), *The Austin Papers*, Vol. II, Part 1 of *Annual Report of the American Historical Association*, 1919 (Washington, 1924), 256.

³⁸*St. Louis Enquirer*, July 26, 1820.

³⁹*Missouri Republican*, July 19, 1824.

John Scott who was the ringleader observing "that was the way he would give possession."⁴⁰

Scott had claims of his own which he had been interested in having confirmed.⁴¹ No wonder he thought it prudent to wait until the claims were settled before abandoning the leasing system. Apparently the Spanish claimants felt protected by reservations which helped keep mineral lands off the market.

From the point of view of those opposed to the leasing program, conditions in the lead district were soon to become intolerable. Since his arrival in Missouri in November, 1824, Lieutenant Martin Thomas, the new superintendent for the mines, had worked diligently, and the conscientious young officer was fairly optimistic about his progress. About a year after his arrival he enthusiastically reported 38 leases already arranged. To protect the lessees in the peaceful operation of their mines, Thomas set about dispossessing the "large population" which had "undisturbed possession of all the public mines for a number of years." The *Missouri Republican* thought his efforts had "added to the security and productiveness" of the mines a "hundred fold." Nonetheless, Thomas reported to Washington that trespassing was not yet completely eliminated.⁴²

On his explorations of the lead district Thomas found thousands of acres containing lead which had not been reserved from sale because the observations of the surveyors, who had been instructed to report deposits of lead, were restricted to the immediate vicinity of their lines of survey. Officials in Washington then sent instructions to the registers and receivers at Jackson and St. Louis, directing them to reserve unreserved lead mines reported by Thomas. Furthermore, if the tract reported by Thomas had already been sold, the General Land Office was to be immediately informed of the fact.⁴³ Accordingly, not only were dozens of patents withheld on lead land already sold but Thomas, with the apparent approval of his superiors in Washington, proceeded to reserve what must have seemed to many Missourians an extremely high percentage of the lead district lands. While only 150,000 acres were reserved when

⁴⁰John H. Weber for Amable Partenay to Frederick Bates, September 28, 1814, in *Bates Papers*, II, 278-79.

⁴¹ASP, *Lands*, III, 42, 333, 364, 508, 705; Rufus Easton to Josiah Meigs, December 7, 1817, in *Territorial Papers*, XV, 325.

⁴²ASP, *Lands*, IV, 525, 556, 559; *Missouri Republican*, September 12, 1825.

⁴³ASP, *Lands*, III, 662, IV, 525-26, 556.

Thomas arrived, by 1828 the figure was reported to have risen to 437,000 acres!⁴⁴

A storm of protest soon arose. "From the first hour that I commenced checking abuses in the mine district," Thomas complained, "there has been a steady uninterrupted stream of abuse and vilification poured fourth upon me." That "vile," "vulgar" newspaper, as Thomas labeled the *Missouri Advocate*, persistently attacked the renovated leasing system. The opposition came from no small segment of the population. Even the *Missouri Republican*, defending Thomas and the constitutionality of the program, had its doubts: "Whatever we may think of its *constitutionality*," confessed the *Republican*, "the *policy* of reserving mines . . . seems very questionable to us."⁴⁵

In the Missouri General Assembly attempts were again made to push through petitions against the reservation of lead mines. But on November 29, 1826, the Missouri House Committee on Internal Improvements reported itself not "disposed to express any dissatisfaction" with the reservation of lands containing lead ore.⁴⁶

In the Nation's capital, while David Barton was assuming a position similar to the mild-mannered Committee on Internal Improvement, Thomas Hart Benton boldly continued to oppose the leasing program. On March 3, 1826, to no avail, Benton once again brought in a bill authorizing the President to sell the reserved lead mines.⁴⁷



Shoemaker, *Missouri's Struggle for Statehood*

David Barton

⁴⁴*Ibid.*, IV, 559, 801, 807, V, 523. In 1826 Governor McNair reported 633,309 acres reserved: Buel Leopard and Floyd C. Shoemaker, editors, *Messages and Proclamations of the Governors of the State of Missouri* (18 vols. to date, Columbia, 1922—), I, 119. In 1827 Benton claimed about 660,000 acres reserved; *Congressional Debates*, 19th Cong., 2d Sess., 52.

⁴⁵*ASP, Lands*, IV, 810-11; *Missouri Republican*, August 22, September 12, December 5, 1825, February 19, 23, 1826. The syntax has been changed in the quote from the *Republican*, June 6, 1825.

⁴⁶*Missouri House Journal*, 3rd Gen. Assem., 1st Sess., 98, 118, 120, 190, 4th Gen. Assem., 1st Sess., 45-49.

⁴⁷*United States Senate Journal*, 19th Cong., 1st Sess., 169.

Although no further Senate action was expected on this bill, ten days before adjournment Benton and Barton debated the leasing system.

Benton deplored Martin Thomas's administration of the leasing program. Missouri's lead mines had been unnaturally delivered up into "the hands of a military subaltern, governed by '*instructions*,' in open breach of the laws and Constitution of the country." "But surely," Benton pleaded, "these follies and impositions must have an end." "I do trust and believe that this whole system of holding up land for the rise, endeavoring to make revenue out of the soil of the country, leasing and renting lead mines, . . . with all its train of penal laws and civil and military agents, will be condemned and abolished."⁴⁸

As soon as Benton finished, Barton rose to charge his colleague with using the Senate as "a mere 'electioneering stump,' from which to harangue and mislead the public mind" with extraordinary denunciations of the Federal Government. Benton's was a "most disingenuous attempt to disaffect the People of Missouri towards the Executive Administration of that Government, both past and present." Instead of being oppressive, Barton contended, the temporary leasing system was clearly in Missouri's best interest, for Missourians did not have the cash to enter the market to purchase lead mines in competition with money holders and speculators. He admitted that he opposed "the idea of the United States ultimately holding and leasing out, to a band of tenantry, the great mineral district in Missouri," but the time had not yet come to abolish leasing. Furthermore, Barton thought, any clamour over the leasing program did not originate in Missouri:

I declare, it is my solemn conviction, sir, that, whatever of excitement exists in Missouri . . . did not originate there among the People themselves, but originated here, where most other popular excitements in the United States are got up of late years, in these halls, . . .

I will speak for the People of Missouri. They are not disaffected towards the Government of the Union; and no one acquainted with my colleague will suppose I mean *him*, when I say, if we had among us a man endowed by nature with all the great qualities necessary to constitute a successful TRAITOR—

⁴⁸*Congressional Debates*, 19th Cong., 1st Sess., 738-40, 747-48.

even he could not disaffect the population of Missouri towards the Government of the United States.

Again, Barton concluded, Benton's speech opposing the leasing system was nothing more than "a studied, popularity-hunting, Senate-distressing harangue."⁴⁹

In Missouri, meanwhile, Martin Thomas was still having trouble supervising the leasing program. The agent valiantly attempted to eliminate trespassing but, he reported in the fall of 1827, the public mines were "so interspersed with private property as almost to render it impracticable to detect an offender under the present system of leasing small quantities." Trespassing was daily lessening the value of the mines. In addition, the surface ores at the old mines were generally exhausted. With many miners emigrating to the more profitable mines discovered near the Mississippi in northern Illinois, the Missouri mineral district was on the decline. Thomas therefore suggested the feasibility of selling the reserved lead lands in Missouri.⁵⁰ Undoubtedly this recommendation greatly strengthened the hand of those long opposed to leasing.

Opponents of the leasing system were further encouraged when, on January 5, 1829, David Barton presented to Congress a memorial which, at long last, had been pushed through the Missouri General Assembly. The State Legislature prayed for the sale of the reserved lands.⁵¹ "The law of reservation and restriction," Barton now added in support of the repeal, ". . . had been found to be extremely injurious" to Missouri.⁵²

Finally, approximately six years after Benton brought in his first bill on the subject, the ever-present lead bill marched across the legislative battlefield against little opposition.⁵³ Close to the end of the administration of John Quincy Adams, on March 2, 1829, the lead bill was sent to the President for his approval and signature.

Benton had won his fight. Missouri's lead mines could be sold.

⁴⁹*Ibid.*, 749-53.

⁵⁰ASP, Lands, V, 346-49.

⁵¹*United States Senate Journal*, 20th Cong., 2d Sess., 62; *Missouri House Journal*, 5th Gen. Assem., 1st Sess., 19, 43, 73, 78; *Missouri Senate Journal*, 5th Gen. Assem., 1st Sess., 30, 40, 48, 56, 69-70, 75; ASP, Lands, V, 604.

⁵²*Congressional Debates*, 20th Cong., 2d Sess., 9.

⁵³*United States Senate Journal*, 20th Cong., 2d Sess., 19, 26, 32, 41, 45-46, 177; *United States House Journal*, 20th Cong., 2d Sess., 87, 94, 102-3, 374-75.

CAMPAIGNING IN MISSOURI: CIVIL WAR MEMOIR OF GENERAL JEFFERSON C. DAVIS

EDITED BY JAMES P. JONES*

Few Union commanders had a more active combat record during the Civil War than General Jefferson C. Davis of Indiana. His constant participation from Fort Sumter to the march through the Carolinas in 1865 led General Sherman to remark that Davis "threw his whole soul into the contest, and wherever the fighting was hardest for four years, we find him at the front."¹

Davis, born in Clark County, Indiana, on March 2, 1828, served in the Mexican War as a volunteer. After the war he was commissioned a lieutenant in the field artillery, and he continued in active service until the Civil War. In 1860 Davis was a first lieutenant serving under Captain Robert Anderson in Fort Moultrie at Charleston, South Carolina. When Anderson moved his men to Fort Sumter, Davis commanded the rear guard, and when South Carolina batteries fired on the fort, Davis aimed the gun that fired the first answering shot for the Union.

After Sumter's surrender Davis returned to Indiana to seek a command in the army being formed, at Lincoln's call, to preserve the Union. Davis' first Civil War action came in the early campaigns in Missouri. He was an active figure in Union attempts to clear the State of Confederate troops, serving with distinction in Missouri from August, 1861, until February, 1862. The memoir of



Indiana Hist. Soc. Library

Jefferson C. Davis

*James P. Jones received his B.A. and M.A. from the University of Florida, and is completing his Ph.D. at the same institution. He is now instructor of history at Florida State University, Tallahassee.

This reminiscence is in the Jefferson C. Davis Papers, Indiana Historical Society, Indianapolis, Indiana, and is reproduced with the permission of the society.

¹James B. Fry, *Military Miscellanies* (New York, 1889), 497.

his Civil War career, written in January, 1866, contains an interesting picture of campaigning in Missouri in the months when vigorous movements were needed to save that key state for the Union.²

Shortly after my arrival in Indiana,³ being a native of the state and preferring active service in the field now that war seemed inevitable to preserve the Union, I offered my services to his Excellency the Governor⁴ to take command of volunteers. My offer however was not favorably considered until the fall of the gallant Lyon at Wilson's Creek in Mo. on the 10th of August.⁵

The ominous state of affairs in Mo. caused by the defeat of this brave command induced General [John Charles] Fremont, then in command of the Department, to make urgent appeals to the Western States to push forward troops. These circumstances seemed to favor my application and about the middle of August his Excellency tendered me the command of the 22nd Regt. Ind. Inftry. [Indiana Infantry] then being organized and mustered into the United States service at Madison. My commission as Colonel dated from Aug. 2d, the muster of my Regt. the 15th. On the morning of the 16th, after a few hours delay at Indianapolis en route for St. Louis, I reported to Maj. Gen. Fremont, Commanding the Dept. of the West.

Equipping, drilling, and instructing both officers and men occupied the intervening time until the 28th [of August] when in compliance with orders I succeeded Brig. Gen. [Ulysses S.] Grant in command of all the forces between the Missouri and Osage Rivers, with Headquarters at Jefferson City.

[September, 1861]

My command on the first of September consisted of about 12,000 men which by the 20th was increased to 18,000 or 20,000, mostly concentrated at Jefferson City, equipping and outfitting for the field. The rebel forces under [General Sterling] Price and [General Ben] McCulloch, amounting to about 16,000 men after the battle of Wilson's Creek, were posted in large detachments along the south side of the Osage River so as to threaten with equal probab-

²This account is found in a 47-page letter from Gen. Jefferson C. Davis to Gen. John M. Palmer, written on January 4, 1866. The letter, containing a review of Davis' entire Civil War career, was written in an effort to win a promotion that Davis felt he deserved. The original is in the Indiana Historical Society, Indianapolis.

³After the surrender of Sumter.

⁴Governor Oliver P. Morton of Indiana.

⁵General Nathaniel Lyon, killed in the Union defeat at Wilson's Creek, Missouri.



Harpers Weekly, October 20, 1861

General Fremont's Camp Near Jefferson City

ity of attack, Jefferson City, Boonville, and Lexington, and at the same time secured to his recruiting and foraging parties a wide range of territory in which to operate.

The difficulty of watching the movements of an enemy so situated, and the necessity of contracting his sphere of operations in procuring supplies and recruits, induced me about the middle of September; by which time I had rendered Jefferson City quite safe by a system of fortifications being rapidly completed; to submit to Gen. Fremont a plan of campaign from Jefferson City to Warsaw on the Osage.⁶

The movement I proposed to make with 12,000 men and beyond doubt would have caused an immediate concentration of the enemy's forces and have prevented the subsequent capture of Lexington and its garrison of 3,500 well equipped men after a very feeble resistance. Although this plan was highly approved by the General Commanding, the necessary means to execute it were never sent me and the capture of Lexington was the consequence.⁷

⁶The system of fortifications at Jefferson City was built at the insistence of citizens of the town who were fearful of a Price attack. *Official Records of the War of the Rebellion*, Series 1, III, 172.

⁷Davis' request to Fremont for boats and teams to transport his troops went unanswered, and Col. J. A. Mulligan surrendered his force to Gen. Price on September 20, 1861.

Active movements were, after the fall of Lexington, forced upon the Union troops, and although illy prepared I commenced in obedience to instructions to repair the Pacific Railroad previously destroyed in many places by the rebels, and to throw forward troops in the direction of Georgetown and Sedalia and by the 1st of Oct. I had placed the road in running order and concentrated 6,000 men at these points. This demonstration caused Price to retire again beyond the Osage. Gen. Fremont by this time issued his orders organizing the Army of the South West.

In the order assigning commanders I was assigned to a Brigade in Brig. Gen. [John] Pope's Division and with it made the campaign under Gen. Fremont to Springfield, Mo. Price without giving battle retreated further south. Fremont was relieved of command of the Army and after a few days rest in our camps around Springfield the Army under Gen. [David] Hunter was ordered back to their depots of supplies on the railroads. A part at Rolla under [General Franz] Sigel and the rest under Pope, recrossed the Osage and encamped on the Pacific [Rail] Road at Sedalia, Otterville, and Syracuse.

[November, 1861]

This movement consumed the month of Oct. and about the 1st of Nov. a large camp of instruction for the winter, was ordered to be established at the Railroad crossing with the Lamine River and I was designated to command it with Headquarters at Otterville.

About 18,000 troops of all branches of the service were soon concentrated and commenced preparing winter quarters. The duties of superintending the drilling and discipline of so many men among whom there were so few teachers made my duties very arduous. My assignment to this command over other Colonels who held older commissions became a source of much annoyance to me and at times made my position and dealings with officers very unpleasant. The question, however, of rank was at length settled by Gen. Halleck who ordered Brig. Gen. Pope to assume command of this post and to establish his Headquarters at Otterville.⁸

This reduced my command to a Division; immediately on assuming command of which, I started on what has been termed the Blackwater Expedition. This expedition was made with a view to intercept and capture a large detachment of rebel troops moving from northern Mo. to join Price south of the Osage.

⁸Gen. Henry W. Halleck had replaced Gen. David Hunter and was by this time commander of the Department of the West.



Harpers Weekly, November 16, 1861

General Fremont's Army Marching Through Southwest Missouri

At my urgent request Gen. Pope designated my Division to form a part of the expedition. On receiving the order I broke camp at 9 o'clock at night and marched 18 miles by daylight in the morning. At Sedalia, Colonel [Frederick] Steele joined his forces with mine and the Cavalry under Col. [E. B.] Brown, the whole commanded by Gen. Pope in person set out from Sedalia on the 13th. The enemy eluded our movements in every instance until the afternoon of the 18th when I volunteered to take command of 350 Cavalry forming our advanced guard, and after ordering my division into camp, went in pursuit of a detachment of the enemy reported a few miles below us on the Blackwater. After a rapid march of 10 miles I came upon the enemy's pickets and drove them precipitely in upon his main force. The river intervened between us and the enemy's camp and could only be crossed by the bridge, Kirkpatrick's, which was guarded by a strong guard.

This was immediately charged and carried with a loss of over 20 men on each side. Crossing the bridge at a charge under fire of the enemy's main line, the Troop formed line and advanced to within close range of musketry. The charge was sounded but the enemy at this juncture raised a flag of truce and requested a parley; this I refused. Then he surrendered unconditionally.

The force thus surrendered amounted to near 1,000 men, armed and equipped, and 75 wagons and teams heavily loaded with ammunition and provisions. The loss in the little engagement was very small considering the result. Its effect on the Troop composing

this expedition was very beneficial. Campaigning in Mo. up to this time had been exceedingly unsuccessful and discouraging. On the return of the expedition a few days subsequent, my troops returned to their former camps near Otterville. The duty of proceeding to St. Louis with the prisoners captured during the expedition fell upon me and without delay I proceeded to that place and reported to Gen. Halleck, then Dept. Commander, who was at this time maturing his plans of campaign against Price at Springfield, and Island No. 10.⁹ The former was commanded by Gen. [Samuel] Curtis, the latter by Gen. Pope. The forces under Curtis at Rolla were deemed insufficient to drive Price from Springfield and a Division from Pope's command asked for. After considerable discussion as to the practicability of troops making the march over such roads as this part of Mo. presented at this season of the year; it was determined by Gen. Halleck that it should "be put through" and I [was] ordered to assume command of it.

[January, 1862]

On the 24th of January, after loading and outfitting a good supply train, and stowing away all luggage that could be possibly dispensed with the expedition started for the Osage River. An unusual January thaw set in the first day's march and by the time we reached the Osage River bottoms the roads became impassible, except when corduroyed, for even wagons lightly loaded. Here, in order to extricate my command from this dilemma, I ordered one-half of the remaining baggage and camp equipage to be destroyed, thus only could we progress at all. Reaching the Osage at Linn Creek I found the stream very high, 15 feet and filled with floating ice.

Two small flat boats were the only means procurable by which the troops could be crossed. This process was exceedingly slow and required three days and nights during which it sleeted or snowed incessantly, to cross the command.

Forming a junction with General Curtis' forces at Lebanon, my Division was by general order assigned to the Army of the South West and designated the 3rd Division, after a few days delay in making necessary preparations the whole Army moved without baggage trains upon Springfield. My Division in the advance found

⁹After the Blackwater expedition Pope wrote, "The forces under General Jeff. C. Davis behaved with great gallantry, and the conduct of Davis was distinguished. I desire to present him to special notice." *Official Records*, Series I, VIII, 37.

the enemy's pickets at Piper's farm six miles from Springfield and after a sharp encounter drove them beyond Kickapoo; thus securing us excellent ground for deployments in our expected operation of the next morning. Price, however, retreated and Springfield was entered by my troops at an early hour on the 12th. The pursuit of Price was finally determined upon and my Division taking the advance on the road through the old battlefield of Wilson's Creek, overhauled Price at Crane Creek and compelled him to form line of battle. The troops having marched 26 miles and night drawing close, the attack was deferred until next morning when it was hoped the forces under Seigle [Sigel] moving on a parallel road would be up in supporting distance.

This hope was not realized and the enemy again resumed his retreat. At Cassville he was again brought to a halt and again permitted to retreat from similiar causes. At Keetsville [after] the 3 days pursuit I received orders from the Commanding General to assume command of all the Cavalry forces, amounting to about 2,000 men, and which had up to this time been very wary of engaging the enemy. After ordering my Division of Inftry. into camp I assumed command of the Cavalry and pushed the enemy rear very close until near night, when just crossing the Mo. line into Ark. we came upon the rear guard of the enemy, consisting of a large Brigade of Inftry. and battery of Artillery, posted in a strong defile known as Cross Timbers. I immediately ordered the charge which was made with great vigor. After a severe fight on both sides the position was taken and the enemy routed. By taking refuge in the heavy timber and high hills on either side, he was saved from complete capture. This engagement was designated by Gen. Curtis in his report as "Cross Timbers."

The enemy was closely pushed the following day after considerable fighting as far as Cross Hollows in Ark. where Price joined his forces with those of McCulloch and made some show of standing a general engagement, but another advance of our troops caused him to fall back to Fort Smith, Ark. leaving the Army of the South West in undisputed possession of all the country and resources around Fayetteville.

SOME UNPUBLISHED SKETCHES BY GEORGE CALEB BINGHAM

BY JOHN FRANCIS MC DERMOTT*

Some years ago The State Historical Society of Missouri purchased from the Westfall-Rollins trustees a scrapbook which had belonged to his father and in which were pasted a half dozen pages of sketches by George Caleb Bingham. It had apparently been these drawings to which Rollins referred when he wrote in his "Recollections of George Caleb Bingham," "We children looked forward with the greatest pleasure to Bingham's visits. He was a lover of children and would tell us stories and illustrate them with sketches of the characters as he went along. Some of these sketches I still have and value highly."¹

Albert Christ-Janer, while preparing his study of the painter, had opportunities to talk with Rollins. He repeated this story: "While Bingham was visiting in the home of Major [James S.] Rollins, he sketched quite frequently for the entertainment of the children. Mr. C. B. Rollins has in his possession an old and battered scrapbook in which he has preserved many of these delightful remembrances of Bingham's humorous attentions. There are pencil sketches of heads of old men, of Venuses, children, and grazing cows. Artistically they are of no great importance, but they reveal something indescribably intimate about the artist's personality."²

Fern Helen Rusk had not been quite so casual in her first reporting the existence of these sketches a quarter of a century earlier in her able monograph on Bingham: "Some sketches owned by Mr. C. B. Rollins, which were done by Bingham while he was in Major Rollins' home, show his interest in two branches of art which we have found but little represented in his work elsewhere, the academic nude and the religious." These drawings, she wrote, included "two reclining nude female figures which would seem to have been suggested by Giorgione's *Venus*, a standing nude in the attitude of the *Venus de Medici* and a seated one almost in the same

*John Francis McDermott, a native of St. Louis, received his A.B. and M.A. from Washington University, where he is now associate professor of English. Professor McDermott is the author of a number of books and articles on the history of the West.

¹C. B. Rollins, "Some Recollections of George Caleb Bingham," *Missouri Historical Review*, XX (July 1926), 464.

²Albert Christ-Janer, *George Caleb Bingham of Missouri, the Story of an Artist* (New York City, 1940), 111-12.



Rollins Scrapbook, State Hist. Soc. of Missouri

Some Previously Unpublished Bingham Sketches

attitude. These figures are rather carefully drawn, but they are too heavy, coarse and clumsy in proportions. The religious subject represents *Christ and Mary in the Garden*. Mary assumes almost the same posture as one of the figures in *Order No. 11*; she kneels before Christ with her arms raised in supplication and her face full of yearning. Christ's face is not so good; he looks down upon Mary with an amiable but not essentially loving or devout expression. The extremities are poorly drawn, and the drapery appears to have given trouble; it is much worked over with hesitating strokes and is not good at last." The best among these sketches were of another sort. "A cow grazing and, particularly, an old woman reading and a number of heads of men are . . . less labored in finish, they appear to have been dashed off rapidly, and with a few strokes the character is plainly expressed. Some of the heads are much like work in the St. Louis Mercantile Library sketchbook, though less carefully finished."³

Now, in this oft-repeated tale there are some curious inconsistencies. We are told that Bingham made these drawings in the Rollins home during the 1850's or 1860's.⁴ Such sketching would imply a continuing interest in the undraped figure which is not borne out by his known work. Bingham painted but two nudes in his nearly forty years as an artist and neither of these from life; *Ariadne* (1841) and *Musidora* (1878-1879?) were both done after engravings. He did no classical subjects. In his genre pieces he seldom included a female. With the exception of *Washington Crossing the Delaware*, *The Emigration of Daniel Boone*, and the allegorical *Thread of Life*, all his pictures were strictly contemporary and western. His figures are fully clothed.

Nor is it possible to imagine Bingham sketching nude Venuses to illustrate amusing stories he was telling the little Rollins children. In his day and in his society such stories and such illustrations in a family circle were far from likely. Furthermore, there is nothing amusing about the sketches. Again, the figures of Christ and Mary are much too elaborate to make been quickly made as illustration of a religious story he might have told. Even the heads of the old men and women and the very carefully sketched cow grazing do not have the air of casual drawings to point up a passing tale for children. Either Mr. Rollins had forgotten what the sketches were

³Fern Helen Rusk, *George Caleb Bingham* (Jefferson City, 1917), 95.

⁴C. B. Rollins was born on July 18, 1853.



Rollins Scrapbook, State Hist. Soc. of Missouri

Some Previously Unpublished Bingham Sketches

about or, more likely, he remembered other drawings than those in the Rollins scrapbook now in The State Historical Society of Missouri. It is highly probable that Bingham, as a visitor, would have sketched to amuse his friend's children, and we can hope that some of those bits may yet turn up.

The explanation must be the obvious one: these sketches are the work of a student who is learning his job, and as such they do have a small spot of importance artistically. Dr. Rusk was "warm" when she commented on the figures as "carefully drawn" but labored and characterized by "hesitant strokes." Here, I am convinced, is evidence of Bingham's study-months in Philadelphia in 1838. The Venuses are certainly exercises in drawing from the antique; the religious figures are clearly copied, not originated. According to an interview reported in the *American Art Union Bulletin*, Bingham spent three months in Philadelphia in 1838 "and obtained a little knowledge of color by looking at pictures which before he had no opportunity of studying."⁵ But apparently he did more than "look at pictures." Student drawings such as those in the Rollins scrapbook must have been made at such a point in his career, for in the 1840's, to judge from the Mercantile Library sketchbook, he was doing far better work with the crayon and the pencil. Among the possibilities offered by the Antique Statue Gallery of the Pennsylvania Academy of Fine Arts that spring were not fewer than seven Venuses, listed in the catalogue as *Venus aux belles Fesses*, *Venus of the Bath*, *Venus of the Capitol*, *Venus de Medici*, *Venus accroupiée*, *Bust of Venus of Arles*, and a *Venus* by Canova.

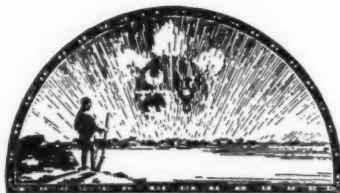
To cap it, we now know from a recently discovered letter to his wife that in June, 1838, Bingham, still in Philadelphia, purchased "a lot of drawings and engravings, and also a lot of casts from antique sculpture which will give me nearly the same advantages in my drawing studies at home, that are at present to be enjoyed here."⁶ If the Rollins scrapbook sketches were not all done in Philadelphia, they were assuredly made shortly after his return home.

There remain for comment the heads of the old men and women and the cow. Excellent as they are, they certainly antedate the Mercantile Library sketches made in the mid-forties after Bingham's return from Washington. That they may have been done in the East

⁵*Bulletin of the American Art Union* (August 1849), 10-12.

⁶George Caleb Bingham, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, to Mrs. Elizabeth Bingham, Boonville, Missouri, June 3, 1838. Original in Bingham Collection, State Historical Society of Missouri.

is suggested by the now lost painting, *Pennsylvania Farmer*, exhibited at the National Academy of Design in 1840, a picture which could only have originated during that spring visit of 1838. It is possible, too, that the grazing cow was featured in the *Landscape*, also lost today, in the same show. These heads and the cow, sketched so effectively from life, are clearly of importance as the earliest extant evidence of Bingham's active interest in picturing everyday life.



VIGNETTES OF FAMOUS MISSOURIANS

BY DOROTHY J. CALDWELL*

The foremost member of the early Missouri bar, the first Negro to serve as an American diplomat in a foreign post, and the post-Civil War leader of the Radical Party in Missouri are the subjects of the vignettes presented in this issue of the *Review*. These sketches were released to the newspapers of the State in July, August, and September, 1959, under the title, "This Week in Missouri History."

References are included with each article for those who may wish additional information.

THIS LAWYER AND STATESMAN WAS THE FOREMOST MEMBER OF THE EARLY MISSOURI BAR

Released July 9, 1959

He was the principal author of the "solemn public act" for the admission of Missouri to the Union, the attorney for the defense in the Dred Scot trial in Missouri, and the author of the legislation which marked the beginning of Missouri's public school system. Who was he?

What was his background?

Of German ancestry, he was born in Frederick, Maryland, December 9, 1790. At 21 he was admitted to the bar and began the practice of law. In the War of 1812 he was commissioned first lieutenant in the 36th Regiment, Maryland Infantry, serving as paymaster until June, 1815. After the war he established his law practice in St. Louis.

*Dorothy J. Caldwell, B.S., Northeast Missouri State Teachers College; B.F.A., B.J., and M.A., University of Missouri; now director of research for survey of historical sites in Missouri at The State Historical Society of Missouri.

How did he gain national prominence as a Missouri lawyer?

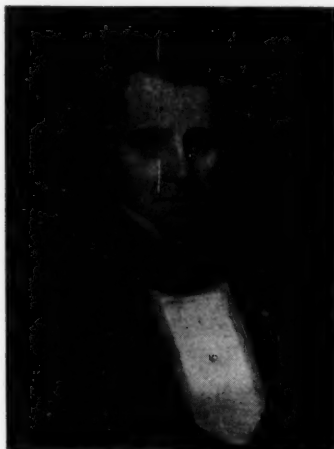
By his astute handling of an important Missouri land case and a famous murder trial he won the approval of John Marshall, Chief Justice of the United States, and Rufus Choate, famous Boston lawyer. He was the leading attorney for the defensive slave-owner in the Dred Scott trial, and practically all the arguments, principal points, and citations later elaborated in the historic United States Supreme Court decision were made by him. As an advocate he was bold, logical, fluent, and argumentative; in private life he was reserved and made few close friends.

What was his career as a Missouri legislator?

He served as a member of the Missouri Territorial Legislature in 1818 and as State representative and Speaker of the House in the first three Missouri General Assemblies. He was the principal author of the "solemn public act" passed by the Missouri Legislature in 1821 to meet the requirements set forth by Congress in the Second Missouri Compromise for the admission of Missouri to the Union. He again represented St. Louis County in the State legislature in 1834-1836 and 1838-1840. In 1839 he was the author of the Missouri education act providing for a permanent school fund, a system of elementary schools and colleges with a university at its head, and creating the office of state superintendent of schools. Although the act was never fully put into effect, it marked the beginning of Missouri's public school system.

What was his contribution to the jurisprudence of the State?

In 1818 he published a *Digest of the Laws of Missouri Territory*. He was coauthor of the first revision of Missouri's laws in 1825 and

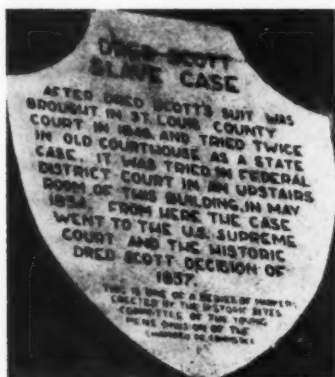


Bingham portrait. Courtesy Univ. of Mo. School of Law

Author of the Act Which Inaugurated Missouri's Public School System

contributed largely to the adoption of a code of practice regarded at that time as superior to that of any other western state.

What was his career in the U. S. Senate?



Gill, *St. Louis Story*, 1

He Was the Leading Defense Attorney in the Dred Scott Case

St. Louis. His death occurred two years later. He was three times married: to Clarissa B. Starr, 1818; Joanna Easton Quarles, 1831; and Jane (Stoddard) Charless, 1850.

How was he honored in Missouri?

A portrait of him was presented to the Law Library Association of St. Louis in 1885, and another portrait, painted from life by George Caleb Bingham, hangs in the School of Law Library, University of Missouri. With three other Missourians his medallion portrait decorates the pedestal of a memorial which stands at the entrance to Forest Park in St. Louis.

What was his name?

Henry Sheffie Geyer.

[References: W. V. N. Bay, *Reminiscences of the Bench and Bar of Missouri* (St. Louis, 1878), 142; Frederic L. Billon, *Annals of St. Louis* (St. Louis, 1888), 77, 82, 277, 281; T. T. Gant, *Henry Sheffie Geyer* (St. Louis, 1885); William Hyde and Howard L. Conard, editors, *Encyclopedia of the History of St. Louis* (New York, 1899), II, 893-94; Allen Johnson and Dumas Malone, editors, *Dictionary of American Biography* (New York, 1943), VII, 231; Floyd C. Shoemaker, *Missouri and Missourians* (Chicago, 1943), I, 445, 631, 649.]

A final coalition of Whigs and anti-Bentonites, after 12 days of balloting in the Missouri legislature in 1851, resulted in his election to the United States Senate on the fortieth ballot. His proslavery views and belief in the right of the State legislature to instruct United States senators helped win him the anti-Benton votes necessary for election. He was the only Whig senator ever elected from Missouri, and for almost two years he was Missouri's only United States senator. At the close of his term of office in 1857 he resumed law practice in

THIS MISSOURIAN SERVED AS THE FIRST NEGRO AMERICAN DIPLOMAT IN A FOREIGN POST

Released August 6, 1959

Born a slave, he rose from obscurity to become a Negro educational leader of Missouri, an American minister resident and consul general to Liberia, and a successful representative of the claims of Negro freedmen of the Cherokee Nation. Who was he?

What was his background?

He was born on the Charles A. Loring plantation in St. Louis County in 1840. When he was four years old his father, who had



St. Louis Post-Dispatch

obtained freedom, was able to buy him and his mother. In defiance of state law prohibiting the education of Negroes, he was clandestinely taught to read by a white religious zealot who thought everyone should know how to read the Bible. At the age of 14 he entered the Oberlin College preparatory department, but within two years his father's death necessitated his return to Missouri to support his mother and sister.

What did he do during the Civil War?

First Negro American Diplomat in a Foreign Post

He was "bootblack and general factotum" at Camp Jackson near St. Louis when Federal troops forced the surrender of the camp, after which he returned to St. Louis with the Union men and became body servant to an officer. A wound received at the Battle of Shiloh gave him a permanent limp.

What were his contributions to Missouri Negro education?

At the close of the war he, with an associate, collected \$5,000 in funds from Negro soldiers stationed in the South for the establishment of Lincoln Institute in Jefferson City, which was incorporated

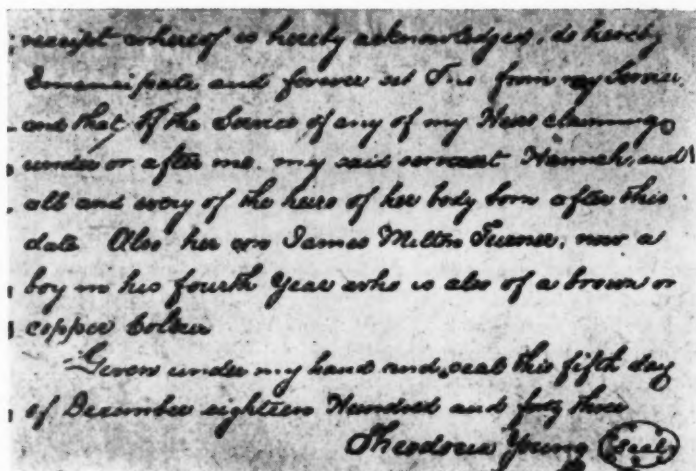
on June 25, 1866. He was appointed to teach Missouri's first free school for Negroes in Kansas City after the war. One of the few educated Missouri Negroes of his day, he served as an assistant state superintendent of schools charged with the duty of establishing postwar Negro schools.

What part did he play in Missouri's political life?

"Possessed of a fine flow of language and never wanting an idea," he became a widely known orator and political leader of his race. In the Missouri State Republican Convention (Radical) in Jefferson City in 1870 he swung the vote of 220 Negro delegates for the nomination of Missouri Governor Joseph W. McClurg for a second term. His support of the McClurg faction, despite McClurg's failure to win reelection, brought about consideration of his appointment as minister to Liberia. U. S. President Ulysses S. Grant was hesitant about the appointment, and only after the intervention of St. Louis Congressman Erastus Wells, a close friend of Grant, was the appointment confirmed on March 1, 1871.

What was his career in Liberia?

He arrived at his post in Monrovia on July 10, 1871. Liberia's



receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, do hereby
 emancipate and forever set free from my service
 and that of the service of any of my heirs claimants
 under or after me, my said servant Hannah, and
 all and every of the heirs of her body born after this
 date Also her son James Milton Sumner, now a
 boy in his fourth year who is also of a brown or
 copper color
 Given under my hand and seal this fifth day
 of December eighteen Hundred and forty three
 Theodore Young (Seal)

St. Louis Post-Dispatch

His Manumission Paper, 1844

frequent governmental uprisings kept him busy writing long apologetic letters to the United States Department of State, but his communications also gave a more illuminating picture of conditions in Liberia, both political and economic, than had those of his predecessors. During his term of office he was received at various European courts. Upon his return to the United States in 1878 for reasons of health, he was honored by banquets in several eastern cities, and enthusiastic St. Louis Negroes pulled his carriage through the streets by hand.

What was his later work?

In 1889 he secured an appropriation of \$75,000 for the Negro freedmen of the Cherokee Nation, hitherto deprived of their proportionate share of the 1888 Congressional allotment to the nation. Thereafter he worked with claims and litigation concerning lands and rights in the contentious Oklahoma-Indian Territory. Injured in a tank explosion in Ardmore, Oklahoma, he died on November 1, 1915. He was buried in the Father Dickson Cemetery near Kirkwood, Missouri.

What was his name?

James Milton Turner.

[References: Irving Dilliard, "James Milton Turner: A Little Known Benefactor of His People," *The Journal of Negro History*, XIX (1934), 372-411; Dumas Malone, editor, *Dictionary of American Biography* (New York, 1943), XIX, 66-67; Floyd C. Shoemaker, editor, *Missouri Day by Day* (Jefferson City, 1942), I, 333-34; Rolla Wells, *Episodes of My Life* (St. Louis, 1933), 20-23; *St. Louis Post-Dispatch Sunday Magazine*, July 9, 1911.]

THE 1865 MISSOURI CONSTITUTION IS KNOWN BY THE NAME OF THIS POLITICAL LEADER

Released September 3, 1959

Leader of the Missouri post-Civil War Radical Party, he played a dominant role in the Missouri State Convention in 1865 which adopted Missouri's emancipation ordinance and framed the Constitution of 1865, providing a long and severe list of disqualification for Missouri voters, officeholders, jurors, educators, and clergy who had fought for, or were in sympathy with, the Confederacy.

What was his background?

He was born on April 11, 1811, in Cincinnati, Ohio. As a youth

he found it difficult to conform to the arbitrary standards of conduct set for him by his father, a prominent physician. After attending schools in Ohio, Kentucky, and Connecticut, he entered the Naval Academy at Annapolis in 1827 but resigned three years later to study law. He was admitted to the bar, and in 1834 he came to St. Louis.

How did he prosper in St. Louis?

He worked as a collection lawyer for eastern clients, served briefly as city attorney, and entered Whig politics. In 1838 he initiated the movement for the founding of the St. Louis Law Library Association. He was twice married—to Martha Ellen Blow in 1837 and, after her death in 1842, to Margaret Emily Austin—and those who knew him found him to be kind and lovable with his family. His business declined in the 1840's, and he returned to Cincinnati. There his meager practice allowed time for him to write a *Treatise on the Law of Suits by Attachment*, which after publication in 1854 became a standard work on the subject. Misfortune again overtook him in 1848-1849 with the death of two of his children and his failure to receive a hoped-for political appointment. He returned to St. Louis in 1850.



Courtesy Ruth Rollins Westfall

**The 1865 Missouri Constitution
Was Named for Him**

How did he rise to prominence?

He became a well-known St. Louis lawyer and civic leader. Elected as a Democrat to fill a vacancy in the Missouri House in 1859, he devoted most of his energies to the promotion of his Sunday reform bill. Commenting on his work in behalf of the bill, Colonel Robert T. Van Horn, Kansas City editor, wrote, "He seems insensible to the reflection that there can be any diversity of opinion, except . . . that all save his own is unsound. . . ."

How did he stand on emancipation?

During the Civil War he moved swiftly from toleration of slavery to the extreme view that only traitors opposed immediate and unconditional emancipation. He dominated the 1865 State Convention which by a vote of 60 to four adopted Missouri's emancipation ordinance on January 11, 1865, eleven months and twelve days before adoption of the Thirteenth Amendment.

What were his other accomplishments in the 1865 State Convention?

Leader of the Radical wing of the Unionist Party in control of the State from 1865 to 1870, he served as vice president of the 1865 State Convention and guided the framing of a constitution which provided for the establishment of a public school system, restriction of State debt, and other beneficial measures. But his authorship of the section dealing with disfranchising and barring from specified professional activity those who had fought for, or were in sympathy with, the Confederacy brought him much criticism. In 1867 he was elected to the United States Senate, where he actively supported the Radical program of reconstruction in the South.

What was his later career?

His dictatorship in the Missouri Radical Party declined in the late 1860's, and after a combination of bolting Liberal Republicans

AN ORDINANCE**ABOLISHING SLAVERY IN MISSOURI.**

Be it ordained by the People of the State of Missouri, in Convention assembled:

That hereafter, in this State, there shall be neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except in punishment of crime, whereof the party shall have been duly convicted; and all persons held to service or labor as slaves are hereby declared free.

Passed in Convention, January eleventh, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five.

A. KREKEL, *President.*

CHAS. D. DRAKE, *Vice President.*

Journal of the Missouri State Convention, 1865

**Missouri Abolished Slavery Over 11 Months Before Passage of the
13th Amendment**

and Democrats won the 1870 State election he resigned from the Senate and accepted appointment as Chief Justice of the Court of Claims, where he served until 1885. In later years he abandoned his extreme views. He died in St. Louis on April 1, 1880.

What was his name?

Charles Daniel Drake.

[References: Thomas S. Barclay, *The Liberal Republican Movement in Missouri* (Columbia, 1926); Charles D. Drake, "Autobiography," unpublished manuscript in the collections of The State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia; Allen Johnson and Dumas Malone, editors, *Dictionary of American Biography* (New York, 1943), V, 425-26; David DeArmond March, "The Life and Times of Charles Daniel Drake," unpublished Ph.D. dissertation, University of Missouri, Columbia, 1949; Floyd C. Shoemaker, *Missouri and Missourians* (Chicago, 1943), I, 943-93.]

HISTORICAL NOTES AND COMMENTS

A PERSONAL MESSAGE FROM THE SECRETARY

At present there are in Missouri 35 county historical societies, ten historical societies identified with cities and towns, six religious historical societies, and 14 other local historical societies with a specific objective.

The last volume of the *Review* reported 85 meetings held by 32 different historical organizations within the State, and I am certain that additional meetings were held which did not come to my attention. It included accounts of the organization or reorganization of six historical groups, the Civil War Round Table of Kansas City, the Florissant Historical Society, the Chariton County Historical Society, the Washington Museum Society, the New Madrid County Historical Society, and the St. Clair County Historical Society.

This activity is truly gratifying, and the Society heartily endorses these "grass roots" historical groups in other ways than by clearing their activities in the *Review*. In order to promote this movement, the Society encourages the foundation of local societies by furnishing sample constitutions and bylaws and by suggesting various procedures for organization. The Society invites each local organization to auxiliary membership, which entitles it to receive the *Review* and to representation at the general meetings of the Society. The Secretary, upon invitation, addresses charter and annual meetings of these local groups, and his speeches are preserved for reading by the members and at times printed in the local newspapers. He has received much personal gratification from letters which express deep appreciation of the help which these speeches have given in suggesting future activities. The fifty-ninth annual meeting of the Society, held on September 25-26, 1959, consisted primarily of a conference designed to assist the local societies in their work, and it will be reported in detail in the next issue of the *Review*.

In general, our local historical societies are active organizations. Most are auxiliary members of The State Historical Society, and many are busily engaged in their own projects, the restoration of historic buildings, the marking of historic sites, the establishment of museums, participation in historic observances and in community projects, cooperation in the Society's historic sites survey and in

the dedication of the highway historic markers, and the acquisition of materials for preservation in their own archives.

Space limitation prohibits a detailed listing by society of all activities in which the local organizations are engaged, but the above indicates the scope of their projects. The State and local societies are performing a service of immeasurable value, and only future generations will be able to fully appraise the contribution which they have made to the heritage of Missouri.

MEMBERS ACTIVE IN INCREASING THE SOCIETY'S MEMBERSHIP

During the three months of May, June, and July, 1959, the following members of the Society have increased its membership as follows:

ONE LIFE MEMBER

Leighty, Mrs. Clyde E., Arlington, Va.

EIGHT NEW MEMBERS

Shoemaker, Floyd C., Columbia

SEVEN NEW MEMBERS

Dietzler, John P., St. Louis

Zuerl, Donald, Fulton

FIVE NEW MEMBERS

Estes, Wellborn, Clayton

FOUR NEW MEMBERS

Johnson, Ralph P., Osceola

Merrigan, Roland, Gallatin

Siegismund, W. H., Rockville

THREE NEW MEMBERS

Hedges, Mrs. Ella, Idylwild, Calif.

Kinkhorst, Mrs. B. H., Keytesville

Robertson, Howard E., Bonne Terre

TWO NEW MEMBERS

Anderson, Lola, Mobile, Ala.

Block, Charles, Olivette

Covington, Mrs. Floyd, Longview, Tex.

Crider, Mack, Union

Denney, Frank O., Kansas City

Estes, Chilton, Jefferson City

Inglish, Mrs. William, Chilhowee

Johnson, Mrs. Roy, Farmington

McDonald, James, Washington

Morris, Mrs. M. E., Jefferson City

Mueller, Helen B., Cape Girardeau

Nordyke, Mr. and Mrs. Lewis, Amarillo, Tex.

Pauley, G. A., St. Louis

Schade, Ruben R., Cape Girardeau

Sullivan, Stephen H., Sullivan

Welsh, Donald H., Columbia

Willburn, E. W., Kennett

ONE NEW MEMBER

- Alexander, Mrs. Rodney, Kimmswick
 Aull, John, Kansas City
 Ault, Frederick C., St. Louis
 Baker, Harold W., Kansas City
 Baker, Mr. and Mrs. H. W., Kansas City
 Baker, R. G., San Diego, Calif.
 Barber, Leslie S., Kansas City
 Bayley, A. V., San Francisco, Calif.
 Bears, D. W., Mexico
 Becker, William H., Columbia
 Beckmann, Fred W., Chamois
 Bernsen, Kenneth, St. Louis
 Bessmer, Louise C., Independence
 Boggess, H. L., Liberty
 Booth, Mrs. C. O., Marshall
 Branch, W. R., Mexico
 Burton, Anna Mae, Jefferson City
 Caldwell, Mrs. Dorothy, Columbia
 Click, A. M., Springfield
 Collins, Earl A., Cape Girardeau
 Crews, Mrs. Gideon, Holland
 Dawson, Marjorie Z., Leavenworth, Kans.
 Denning, Elva, Jefferson City
 Dietrich, Benj. E., Cape Girardeau
 Dillman, L. Wyman, Caruthersville
 Dormeyer, Byron F., Jefferson City
 Dykes, J. S., Inglewood, Calif.
 Ellis, Emmett, Warrensburg
 Ellis, Mr. and Mrs. Emmett, Warrensburg
 Escoffier, Irene, Kimmswick
 Evans, Mrs. C. A., Chicago, Ill.
 Faris, C. R., Leucadia, Calif.
 Flaherty, Harry E., Appleton City
 Flory, Josephine, Columbia
 Fogg, Lucy Martha, House Springs
 Forbes, Gerald E., St. Louis
 Gill, Roy A., Kirkwood
 Golterman, Melge, Wentzville
 Hamacher, Mrs. Nina, Richmond
 Hanes, C. O., Jr., East St. Louis, Ill.
 Helfrich, C. A., St. Louis
 Hooper, Thomas R., Maryville
 Hughes, S. G., Greenfield
 Hutchison, Mrs. Dora L., Stockton, Calif.
 Hyder, Tena B., Excelsior Springs
 Hyman, L. C., Los Angeles, Calif.
 Jayne, Edward M., Kirksville
 Johnson, Mrs. R. R., Neosho
 Jones, Herbert S., St. Joseph
 Jones, Mrs. Vivian H., Columbia
 Journey, Kelso, Clinton
 Jurgens, J. Edward, St. Louis
 Kelley, Sterling, Columbia
 Keotting, Charles H., St. Louis
 Konzelman, Mrs. Arthur, St. Louis
 Lee, Mrs. Frederick L., Kansas City
 Livingston, Mrs. H. T., Bristow, Okla.
 Lohmeyer, Mrs. Oscar H., Kansas City
 Lutz, Martha, Fulton
 McCartney, J. S., Valley Park
 McQuie, George R., Kellogg, Idaho
 McRaven, Thomas C., Glencoe
 Mangel, Margaret, Columbia
 Marquis, G. C., Independence
 Meredith, Mrs. Constance, Appleton City
 Middleton, J. H., Bowling Green
 Monroe, Mrs. Ruth A., Columbia
 Moore, Mrs. Cecil F., Kansas City
 Myers, Mrs. Earl, Berkeley
 Myers, William F., Hannibal
 Patterson, Mrs. Vernon W., Spickard
 Rutherford, Kenneth, Lexington
 Showen, Marion, Macon
 Simon, Mrs. Mildred, Warrenton
 Simpson, Jack, Columbia
 Simpson, Lewis A. W., Alton
 Speiser, Walter, Green Castle
 Stuart, Edward P., Denver, Colo.
 Stueck, Frederick, Washington, D. C.
 Townsend, Horrell H., Jr., New Madrid
 Vinton, Juliet Lee, Springfield
 Waldvogel, Albert R., St. Charles
 Watson, Jeannette M., Washington, D. C.
 Whitton, J. H., Santa Monica, Calif.
 Williams, Roy D., Boonville
 Wisdom, W. W., Jr., Tipton
 Wright, A. W., Lexington
 Zais, Charles F., St. Louis
 Zoller, C. E., Ferguson

NEW MEMBERS IN THE HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Three hundred and ten applications for membership were received by the Society during the three months of May, June, and July, 1959. The total annual and life memberships as of August 1, 1959, was 11,313.

The new members are:

- | | |
|--|---|
| Aaron, Gerald Tingey, Evanston, Wyo. | Brown, Charles M., Monett |
| Abplanalp, Dorothy, Denver, Colo. | Brown, Foster Yancey, Versailles |
| Adamson, Vencil T., Springfield | Brown, Imo C., Jameson |
| Adler, Norton, Kansas City | Bullard, Jim, Eldon |
| Alexander, Mrs. Rodney, Kimmswick | Burkhart, Clayton, Macon |
| Allersmeyer, A. W., New Haven | Burns, Mrs. Thomas W., Columbia |
| Alt, Thomas R., Webster Groves | Byler, Mrs. A., Ethel |
| Anderson, B. H., Jr., Vallejo, Calif. | Carlton, Norman, Osceola |
| Anderson, Wilbur F., Vallejo, Calif. | Carpenter, Milton, Jefferson City |
| Andrews, Mrs. Mildred, Los Angeles, California | Cernicek, Mrs. Henry, Normandy LIFE |
| Anthony, Jack, Washington | Chance, F. Gano, Centralia LIFE |
| Armstrong, Richard, New York, N. Y. | Cianciolo, Valle, St. Louis |
| Ayres, John S., Kansas City LIFE | Clark, John D., St. Louis |
| Baechle, James, Ste. Genevieve | Cohoon, Mr. and Mrs. Charlie, Holland |
| Baker, Mr. and Mrs. H. E., Brookfield | Collins, E. D., Lemay |
| Baker, Mrs. Josephine, Kansas City | Conrad, Mrs. O. R., Appleton City |
| Baker, Wayne T., Atlanta, Georgia | Cook, Olive Marie, Fredericktown |
| Baldwin, Clara, Rolla | Cramer, Charles R., Kansas City |
| Baldwin, Mrs. Ted R., San Diego, California | Crider, E. J., Topeka, Kansas |
| Bales, J. E., Fair Oaks, California | Crole, Mr. and Mrs. Claud A., La Monte |
| Barber, Janice Lee, Webster Groves | Crowley, Thomas, St. Louis |
| Barlow, Ed, Lexington | Cruce, Charles D., Lexington |
| Barnaby, Ralph W., Springfield | Dalal, K. L., New Delhi, India |
| Bartels, Mrs. H. W., Independence | Dameron, George J., Keytesville |
| Baskett, Mrs. Edgar D., Columbia | Davis, Glenn, Appleton City |
| Beal, Mrs. Garth, Slater | Davis, Mr. and Mrs. Hawthorne, San Antonio, Texas |
| Benton High School, St. Joseph | Davis, Ruth H., Madison, Wisconsin |
| Bell, John H., St. Louis | Dawkins, Bernard R., Columbia |
| Bell, Joseph H., St. Louis | Deaton, C. E., Golden, Colorado |
| Bernsen, Mrs. Ruth, St. Louis | Deem, Mrs. Thomas E., Cameron |
| Birge, Mr. and Mrs. V. D., Vancouver, Washington | Denney, G. C., Indianapolis, Ind. |
| Blackwell, Mrs. Roy N., Dallas, Tex. | Dennis, Mrs. Van S., Washington |
| Blinn, J. E., Marshfield | Dent, Mrs. Lester, La Plata |
| Block, Charles, Olivette LIFE | Dinwiddie, Mrs. Oren G., Kirkwood |
| Boettler, Fred W., Saratoga, Calif. | Dix, Mrs. A. R., Rockville |
| Books, Maurice T., Fulton | Dodd, Mrs. Charles, Joplin |
| Bowman, Mrs. Donald J., Hamilton | Drennon, Mrs. Evah, Anaheim, Calif. |
| Brez, Ray C., Jr., St. Louis | Drum, Mrs. Raymond, Advance |

- Eaton, Rolla B., Leadwood
 Eberle, Mrs. Geo., Milwaukee, Wis.
 Elkins, Mrs. Everett, West Plains
 Erickson, Charles, Kellogg, Idaho
 Faries, Clyde, Statesboro, Georgia
 Flanigan, John H., Jr., Carthage LIFE
 Ford, Anna G., Kansas City
 Forderhase, Mrs. John A., Fayette
 Fowler, F. E., New York, N. Y.
 Frank, Hubert, St. Louis
 Galbraith, E. L., Neosho
 Gibler, Denzil L., Blue Springs
 Gibson, Mark S., Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.
 Glasscock, C. H., San Francisco, Calif.
 Glore, Ernest, Doniphan
 Graham, Mrs. W. B., McPherson, Kans.
 Greenhaw, Edward B., Adrian
 Greenwood, Ralph H., Tabor, Iowa LIFE
 Griffin, E. F., Tarrytown, N. Y. LIFE
 Griffith, Bart, Columbia
 Griffiths, Mary F., St. Louis
 Grotewiel, Kenneth, Steedman
 Gwin, Paul, Columbia
 Hallen, Carl A., Fairfield
 Halliburton, Cliff W., Kansas City
 Hanly, H. W., Cincinnati, Ohio LIFE
 Harget, David L., Bloomington, Ill.
 Hargraves, R. L., Brentwood
 Harkins, Mrs. L. R., Coronado Beach, California
 Harris, Mrs. Fern P., Duncan, Okla.
 Harrison, Mrs. Alyn, St. Louis
 Harter, Max, Union City, Indiana
 Hatcher, Frank M., Williamsburg
 Haynes, Mrs. M. A., Hardy, Ark.
 Heldman, Don, Columbia
 Henry, Mickey, Inglewood, Calif.
 Henville, Joe, South Gate, Calif.
 Herbert, Mr. and Mrs. C. E., Brookfield
 Herbert, C. W., Marceline
 Herington, William A., Canton
 Herring, Mrs. Fern L., Cheyenne, Wyo.
 Herring, Jacob P., Centralia
 Hester, Mrs. Cora H., Kansas City
 Hickman, B. F., Kirkwood
 Hickman, William E., St. Louis
 Hines, Mrs. Mollie B., Woodland Park, Colorado
 Hirsch, Ione, Cape Girardeau
 Hodges, Don, Kansas City
 Hoemann, Kathryn B., Washington
 Hogge, Mrs. Henry, Arrow Rock
 Holliday, Mrs. Robert B., Columbia
 Holmes, Mrs. Wilma, Forsyth
 Hortter, Robert, St. Louis
 House, Roy D., Bonne Terre
 How, Russell, Webster Groves
 Huffman, Mrs. Billie, Centralia
 Hyder, Tena B., Excelsior Springs
 Imber, Martin W., Clayton
 Johnson, Doniphan County Library, Merriam, Kansas
 Johnson, Earle, Norfolk, Virginia
 Johnson, Lee Roy, Farmington
 Johnson, Roger Lee, Santa Maria, California
 Johnston, D. D., Cape Girardeau
 Jones, Mrs. G. R., St. Joseph
 Jones, Julia Nann, Pleasant Hill
 Justus, Mrs. Euleta N., Inglewood, California
 Kahle, Louis G., Columbia
 Kansas City Public Library, Kansas City (2 memberships)
 Keith, Mary E., Maryville
 Kelley, Sterling, Columbia
 Kennedy, James B., Glencoe, Ala.
 Kidd, Harvey, Boonville
 Killoren, William H., St. Louis
 Kinder, Troy, Burfordville
 Kirchoff, William A., Cape Girardeau
 Knipmeyer, W. J., Kansas City
 Knuckles, C. W., Poplar Bluff
 Landrum, Roy, Mountain View
 Lapeyre, Mother O., St. Charles
 Larmour, M. W., Graham, Texas
 Lavery, Ray, Hickman Mills
 Lay, Mr. and Mrs. A. L., Warsaw
 Lee, Don D., Verona
 Lee, Fred L., II, Kansas City
 Lee, Mrs. H. H., Chico, Calif.
 Leighty, Raymond V., San Luis Obispo, California LIFE
 Lester, James T., Clayton
 Lingle, L. D., Seattle, Wash.

- Livingston, L. G., Cordell, Okla.
 Lorton, Byron, Kansas City, Kans.
 Lucas, David W., Berkeley, Calif.
 Luther, Donald B., Warrington, Fla.
 Lyon, Mrs. W. H., Marshall
 McCann, David L., Raytown
 McCormick, Vasta, New Melle
 McElwee, Stanley, Chilhowee
 McFarland, John R., University City
 McGee, Harold D., Rivermines
 McGentry, H. H., Jefferson City
 McInnis, C. R., Wilmington, North Carolina
 McKee, Richard M., Chicago, Ill.
 Mayfield, Mrs. P. M., Portageville
 Meek, Fred J., East St. Louis, Ill.
 Merrigan, Nina M., Conception Junction
 Miers, William W., Richmond
 Miller, Linda, Sedalia
 Miller, Melva, St. Louis
 Mills, Charles, Richmond
 Millsap, Helen, Cleveland
 Milner, Elbert M., Ladue
 Mittelmeyer, Mrs. Corrine S., Jefferson City
 Monroe, Marcus A., Columbia
 Montgomery, Mrs. B. M., Vegas, Tex.
 Morton, Mrs. William H., St. Charles
 Mottaz, Mrs. Mabel, Waynesville
 Mueller, Clarence E., Ferguson
 Myers, Mrs. Earl M., Berkeley
 Nauert, Roger, St. Louis
 Nelson, Mrs. C. B., Fillmore, Calif.
 Nelson, Jimmy, Argyle
 Nixon, John, Everton
 Noland, Ethel, Independence
 Nordman, Bertha, St. Louis
 Nordyke, Nan, St. Louis
 O'Connor, James, Astoria, N. Y.
 O'Gorman, James F., Clayton LIFE
 Pando, Mr. and Mrs. Robert, Amarillo, Texas
 Parker Road School, Florissant
 Paubel, Mrs. Norman, Ballwin LIFE
 Paul, Lula V., Mexico
 Peck, Mrs. Chester R., Malden
 Peck, Gordon C., Eldon
 Pierce, Leo, Kirkwood LIFE
 Ponder, Herman, Mexico
 Pope, Mrs. Nina, Clinton
 Potthast, Thomas, St. Louis
 Powers, Mrs. Lena S., Piedmont
 Pratt, J. Lawrence, Peculiar
 Price, Alice E., Birmingham, Mich.
 LIFE
 Putzel, Max, New Haven, Conn.
 Pybus, Mrs. Doris W., St. Louis
 Ray, C. L., Tulsa, Okla.
 Rector, Mr. A., Jr., Arlington, Va.
 Reed, Mary Z. Cape Girardeau
 Rendlen, Charles E., Jr., Hannibal
 Richards, W. D., Sr., Keytesville
 Riding, G. H., Kennett
 Robinson, Mr. and Mrs. Dwight, Leavenworth, Kansas
 Robinson, O. C., Mt. Pleasant, Iowa
 Rogers, Mrs. Harry, Los Angeles, Calif.
 Rohde, D. T., San Diego, Calif.
 Rone, Sone, Portageville LIFE
 Ross, Brydon M., Kennett
 Roth, Louis L., Webster Groves LIFE
 Russell Library, Natchitoches, La.
 Rutledge, Granville, Clayton
 St. Clair, John W., St. Louis
 Sander, Roy L., Arnold
 Schade, Herbert H., Joplin
 Schelp, C. Milton, Clayton
 Schneitter, T. F., St. Joseph
 Schreiner, Mrs. R. T., North Kansas City
 Schroeder, Mrs. Andrew, Union
 Schuttenberg, Ray, St. John
 Scott, Dale K., Canton
 Scyoc, Melba R., Columbia
 Self, Glen F., House Springs
 Sheldon, Billy, Newburg
 Shirkey, Robert L., Kansas City
 Sibley, Erwin, Milledgeville, Ga.
 Sides, Thomas R., Columbia
 Siebern, Mrs. Edith, Chamois
 Singleton, Caroline B., St. Louis
 Sink, Lindal, Osceola
 Simmons, Ralph, High Hill LIFE
 Smith, L. F., Hannibal
 Smith, Sandra, South Gate, Calif.
 Sneed, Leolynn, Keytesville

- Sondag, Mrs. Lucille, Santa Monica, California
 Spears, Ronald, Appleton City
 Starks, Mrs. Lily R., Glendale, Calif.
 Steines, Alvin, Chesterfield
 Stis, Charles David, Dexter
 Stokes, Russell L., Columbia
 Steutermann, L. A., Union
 Street, Mrs. J. A., Houston, Tex. LIFE
 Stroud, Mrs. James, Dexter
 Stuart, E. C., Webster Groves
 Sturges, A. A., West Des Moines, Iowa
 Stutler, Mrs. Jane L., Green City
 Swain, Mrs. John, Denver, Colo.
 Swinney, Mary Agnes, Kansas City
 Tannehill & Gehring, Gallatin
 Tate, Thompson, Williamsburg
 Taylor, Mrs. F. T., Keytesville
 Thomas, Elizabeth, Flat River
 Thompson, Mrs. Beulah S., Blackwater
 Thomson, Mrs. Clifton, Farmington
 Todd, Mrs. L. G., St. Louis
 Trask, Herbert A., St. Louis
 Trinkel, J. M., Jefferson City
 Trumbel, Mrs. Callie R., National City, California
 Trusell, Mrs. Fred L., Kansas City
 Tucker, Frank C., Cape Girardeau
 Twitchell, Ralph, Fulton
 Ulbright, Norman, St. Louis
 Upp, Herbert, Fulton
 VanderMiller, Sid, Clayton
 Van Dyke, Rollene, Trenton
 Van Norman, C. E., Buffalo, N. Y.
 Vogelsanger, E. E., II, Rock Hill
 Wachter, E. J., Odessa, Wash.
 Welch, Samuel G., Chilhowee
 Welches, Richard, St. Louis
 Wendel, Mrs. Hubert, Kimmswick
 Wetherell, Ted, Kansas City, Kans.
 Wheeler, Mary Alice, Osceola
 Wheeler, Robert W., Carrollton
 Whiteside, Mr. and Mrs. J. V., Long Island, N. Y.
 Whitmire, F. W., Dixon
 Wightman, Maurice, Columbia LIFE
 Wildhafer, George J., Sullivan
 Williams, Charles R., Troy
 Williams, Maxwell, Gideon
 Williamson, Mrs. Ralph, Maysville, Okla.
 Wingate, Mrs. Mattie, Warrenton
 Wombwell, Glenn A., Brookfield
 Wommack, Jerroll R., Strafford
 Worthey, Mrs. E. O., Kansas City
 Wray, Mrs. Adella, Fairfield
 Wright, Clara, Kansas City
 Young, Mrs. George N., Higginsville
 Zinselmeyer, A. G., Jr., St. Louis
 Zumwalt, F. A., Ashland

WASHINGTON HIGHWAY HISTORICAL MARKER DEDICATED

The Washington Highway Historical Marker, which stands in the Herbert Krog Memorial Park near the city hospital, was officially dedicated with fitting ceremonies held on May 29. Dr. Floyd C. Shoemaker, secretary of The State Historical Society, presented the marker and gave the featured address on "Washington, Missouri—A City of Old World Charm and New World Vision." Brief acceptance talks were made by R. A. Currie, Kirkwood, district engineer for the State Highway Commission; James Feltmann, representing the Washington Chamber of Commerce; A. Roy Pearson, mayor; and Mrs. Fred Mauntel, president of the Washington Museum Society, who also introduced the speaker. The ceremony opened with *God Bless America*, sung by Fred Lohan, and the invocation and blessing of the marker by the Reverend Father Thomas Cashman, O. F. M. Explorer Ship 439 presented

the colors and led the pledge of allegiance, and the Reverend Raymond Frankenfeld gave the benediction.

The dedication ceremonies were held in connection with the observance of Lucinda Owens Day on the 120th anniversary of the founding of the town by Mrs. Owens. The anniversary was specially observed with a buffet supper at the Veterans of Foreign Wars Home where Frank Eschen, St. Louis, KSD-TV special news commentator, gave the main address. Mrs. Mauntel introduced Adolph and Augusta Kukler, Eureka Springs, Arkansas, who presented a program of zither and vocal music. Thomas M. Nolan acted as master of ceremonies, the Reverend Lloyd F. Fonken delivered the invocation, and the Reverend Father Thomas Cashman, O. F. M., gave the benediction.

The programs were sponsored by the Washington Chamber of Commerce and the Washington Museum Society.

CHRISTIAN COUNTY CELEBRATES CENTENNIAL

Christian County observed its centennial with a three-day celebration in Ozark on July 2-4, the centennial address being given on the opening day by Dr. R. M. Good, president emeritus of the School of the Ozarks. Major features of the observance included a pageant, "Cavalcade of a Century," with a cast of over 200 in 17 scenes, which presented each night the history of the county as told to a youth by his grandfather; the grand parade on July 4; and the museum organized in the Ozark school auditorium, which was visited by over 4,000 guests.

Participants in many centennial program events were selected at preliminary contests held with the following districts and chairmen: Nixa, Paul Wasson; Spokane-Highlandville, Bobby Joe Bilyeu and David Stewart; Clever, Paul Estes and Herbert Hodges; Chadwick, Charles Guerin and Ray Rozell; Sparta, Mrs. Janette Stafford; Billings, Barbara Meyers and Frank Stark; and Ozark. Wilbur Wilson was chairman of the central committee.

To commemorate the anniversary the *Ozark Christian County Republican* published a special centennial issue on July 2 and extra editions with stories and pictures of the preceding day's centennial events on July 3 and 4, and the centennial committee published *Christian County: Its First 100 Years*, a 244-page, clothbound volume filled with pictures, historical sketches, and complimentary advertising.

PLATTE COUNTY MUSEUM ESTABLISHED

A museum devoted solely to material associated with Platte County culture will be housed in the old Baptist Church in Weston. A group of individuals interested in local history launched the project and formed an organization known as the Historical Museum Association, which will handle business matters pertaining to the museum. Dr. R. J. Felling, a long time member of the executive board of the Platte County Historical Society, directs the museum steering committee, and Roger Wilson, Walter Vaughn, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Bless serve with him. The purchase of the site and other costs will be financed through memberships in the association, and Browning Hill has charge of the finance campaign.

The ground on which the church stands belonged at one time to Ben Holladay, who achieved note as a freighter, stage operator, and railroad promoter. Holladay gave the land to the Baptist Church. According to present plans the building will become a multipurpose facility and, in addition to the museum, will house a kitchen and dining room for community use.

OUT-OF-STATE MEMBERSHIPS TOTAL 2,123

A recent compilation by states of The State Historical Society's membership reveals that California leads in out-of-State memberships and Illinois, Texas, Kansas, and New York, in that order, complete the top five. The memberships in other states and in foreign countries is distributed as follows:

	Aug. 1, 1959	Feb. 1, 1958		Aug. 1, 1959	Feb. 1, 1958
Alabama.....	9	3	Idaho.....	8	7
Alaska.....	3	...	Illinois.....	213	187
Arizona.....	36	33	Indiana.....	28	27
Arkansas.....	47	39	Iowa.....	56	51
California.....	385	290	Kansas.....	122	101
Colorado.....	88	71	Kentucky.....	14	16
Connecticut.....	13	9	Louisiana.....	25	27
Delaware.....	3	3	Maine.....	2	3
Florida.....	63	53	Maryland.....	39	38
Georgia.....	12	10	Massachusetts.....	28	26
Hawaii.....	...	2	Michigan.....	38	35

	Aug. 1, 1959	Feb. 1, 1958		Aug. 1, 1959	Feb. 1, 1958
Minnesota.....	17	18	Utah.....	15	11
Mississippi.....	17	16	Vermont.....	2	2
Montana.....	13	14	Virginia.....	55	45
Nebraska.....	29	25	Washington.....	42	35
Nevada.....	3	2	West Virginia.....	8	9
New Hampshire.....	4	4	Wisconsin.....	15	13
New Jersey.....	19	18	Wyoming.....	10	10
New Mexico.....	22	25	Washington, D. C....	66	55
New York.....	115	95	Virgin Islands.....	1	...
North Carolina.....	22	18	Australia.....	1	3
North Dakota.....	5	7	Canada.....	8	9
Ohio.....	36	40	Colombia.....	1	...
Oklahoma.....	71	60	Cuba.....	1	...
Oregon.....	34	32	England.....	3	4
Pennsylvania.....	41	39	Germany.....	1	1
Rhode Island.....	2	3	India.....	1	...
South Carolina.....	4	4	Italy.....	1	...
South Dakota.....	8	6	Mexico.....	2	2
Tennessee.....	29	29	Scotland.....	1	2
Texas.....	165	140	Venezuela.....	1	1

Out-of-State memberships on August 1, 1959, total 2,123, compared to 1,828 on February 1, 1958.

MISSOURI WORKSHOP SEEKS WARDROBE AID

The Missouri Workshop, which will soon move into a home with adequate space for the storage of costumes and accessories, is requesting aid in building up its wardrobe, with emphasis upon articles of apparel which are not available in contemporary stores. Especially desirable in men's clothing are collar band shirts, stiff collars, high silk hats, bowlers, straw hats, spats, canes, smoking jackets, robes, morning coats, and Prince Albert coats. In women's apparel the Workshop would like to secure period dresses, evening wraps, dusters, muffs, capes, parasols, high lace shoes, and lingerie items such as stayed corset covers, pantaloons, flannel night gowns, dressing robes, bath robes, and kimonos. Any other unusual items would be appreciated. The Workshop will pay postage or express on such items, which should be sent to Professor Donovan Rhysnburger, Director of Dramatics, Room 1, Jesse Hall, University of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri.

GRADUATE THESES RELATING TO MISSOURI

NORTHEAST MISSOURI STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE GRADUATE THESIS, 1958

The master's thesis accepted by Northeast Missouri State Teachers College during 1958 which is of interest to the Missouri historian is:

Moore, Jerry Ray, "Agrarian Discontent in Missouri, 1920-1933"

SAINT LOUIS UNIVERSITY GRADUATE THESES, 1958

The masters' theses accepted by Saint Louis University during 1958 which are of interest to the Missouri historian include:

McMahon, David Francis, "Tradition and Change in an Ozark Mining Community"

Roettger, Charles Zastrow, "German Protestantism in Saint Louis, 1839-1850. The Relation of German Evangelican and German Lutheran Groups"

Saliga, Philip Richard, "Saint Louis Newspapers on the Election of 1860"

Schaffer, Lester Arthur, "Saint Louis English-Speaking Press Opinion of the Treaty of Versailles"

Smith, Clemmie Jean, "A History of Saint Mary's Infirmary School of Nursing, Saint Louis, Missouri, 1933-1958"

The doctoral dissertation for the same period is:

Cochran, Alice Lida, "The Saga of an Irish Immigrant Family: The Descendants of John Mullanphy"

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS CITY GRADUATE THESIS, 1958

The master's thesis accepted by the University of Kansas City during 1958 which is of interest to the Missouri historian is:

Klassen, Joe, "Kansas City's Van Horn"

UNIVERSITY OF MISSOURI GRADUATE THESES, 1958

The masters' theses accepted by the University of Missouri during 1958 which are of interest to the Missouri historian include:

Brantley, Billy Clyde, "History of the *Missouri Ruralist*, 1902 through 1955"

Brod, Donald Frederick, "The Community Service Projects of *The Columbia Daily Tribune*, 1901-1957"

Funk, Howard Vern, Jr., "A History of the California (Missouri) *Democrat*, 1858-1958"

Glass, George Edward, "British Literary Periodicals View the Trans-Mississippi West, 1830-1860"

Houf, Walter Ralph, "Fifty Years of Missouri Labor, 1820-1870"

McAnaw, Richard Louis, "A Study of the King-Thompson Law: The Missouri Public Utility Anti-Strike Law"

Shoemaker, Francis Floyd, "*The Kansas City Post*: Its Founding, Growth, and Decline"

The doctoral dissertations for the same period include:

- Evans, Walter Emett, "The Legislative Policies and Activities of the Missouri State Teachers Association from 1945 to 1957"
Glaab, Charles Nelson, "Local Railroad Promotion in Kansas City, 1855-1880"
Lyon, William Henry, Jr., "The Pioneer Editor in Missouri"
Rogge, Edward Alexander, "The Speechmaking of Harry S. Truman"
Young, George Dale, "The Role of Political Parties in the Missouri House of Representatives"

WASHINGTON UNIVERSITY GRADUATE THESES, 1958

The masters' theses accepted by Washington University during 1958 which are of interest to the Missouri historian include:

- Johnson, Pauletta Craw, "Missouri in the Seminole War, 1837-1838"
Summers, Peter Robert, "Missouri Politics During the Mexican War"

ACTIVITIES OF LOCAL HISTORICAL SOCIETIES

The Boonslick Historical Society held its annual picnic in the Fayette city park on August 3.

The Cole County Historical Society held its annual summer meeting on July 16 at Melody Farm, the home of Mr. and Mrs. John W. Hobbs, west of Jefferson City. Mrs. David Franklin Eads, Columbia, spoke on "Three Dimensional History," and Mrs. Gerald Gray, hostess at the society's museum, reported on museum activities. Tom Peterson, Otis Jones, J. D. James, Don Riley, Sr., Ralph Hammond, Robert Dulle, and Wallace Simpson provided a musical program, and John H. Hendren, Jr., president, acted as master of ceremonies. Dr. Thomas W. Croxton and the Right Reverend Monsignor Joseph A. Vogelweid gave the invocation and benediction respectively.

The Gentry County Historical Society held its quarterly meeting at the Alanthus Baptist Church on June 28. The theme of the program was early day Alanthus.

The Greene County Historical Society, meeting in the Springfield Art Museum on May 28, heard Brigadier General Paul M. Robinett, retired, stress the importance of a study of history in the solution of national problems.

The society met in the Springfield Art Museum on June 18 and heard Dr. David Scott, professor of political science at Southwest

Missouri State College and mayor of Springfield, present the history of the Springfield Police Department since 1940. Officers elected for the coming year include Dr. H. Lee Hoover, president; John K. Hulston and Paul Moser, vice presidents; Miss Juliet Lee Vinton, secretary; and Dallas Anthony, treasurer.

At the meeting of the Greene County Historical Society held in the Springfield Art Museum on July 16, Dr. H. Lee Hoover, president, told members that Phelps Grove Park, at one time the home of John S. Phelps, Civil War colonel and Missouri Congressman and Governor, should have an appropriate marker to relate the facts about the activities of Mr. and Mrs. Phelps. He named Dr. L. E. Meador, Marvin Tong, Jr., and Mrs. Lucile Morris Upton as a committee to make plans for the memorial.

Members of the Hickory County Historical Society met at the courthouse in Hermitage on June 15 and enjoyed a discussion of State and local history. Officers reelected for the coming year include Mrs. Nannie Jinkens, president; Ralph B. Nevins, vice president; and L. A. Pitts and Faye Allen, secretaries.

The Historical Association of Greater St. Louis held its annual dinner meeting on May 19 at Webster College and heard Dr. Evelyn Cox of Harris Teachers College give the presidential paper on "Missouri's Million Dollar Constitution, The Struggle to Obtain It." Officers elected for the new year include Margaret Hilliker, president; B. Cordell Stevens and Dr. Edward McQuire, vice presidents; Cecelia Rowan and W. E. Kettelkamp, secretaries; and Joan Irby, treasurer.

The Jackson County Historical Society met in Epperson Hall, Kansas City Art Institute, on May 17 for an illustrated lecture by George Ehrlich, assistant professor of art, University of Kansas City, who used a number of Jackson County homes to denote the various influences—Greek classic, Georgian, French Gothic, and Italian villa—which appear in nineteenth century architecture.

On June 28 some 900 visitors accepted the invitation of the Jackson County Historical Society to inspect the restoration project at the old Jackson County jail, now known as the Historic Jackson County Jail and Museum. The museum, the location of the society's headquarters, will have its formal opening in September, when the remainder of the restoration is completed.

The Macon County Historical Society held its annual dinner meeting in the Jefferson Hotel, Macon, on April 30 and heard Dr. Lucy Simmons, recently retired chairman of the social science department, Northeast Missouri State Teachers College, Kirksville, speak on "Racial Trends of the Early Settlers in North Missouri." Officers elected for the coming year include A. Verne Baker, president; George Bramford and Mrs. Ben Jones, vice presidents; Miss Mary Graves, secretary; and Mrs. Howard Gilleland, treasurer.

The Pike County Historical Society met in Bowling Green on April 24 to discuss the erection of church markers as the project for the year and selected Antioch Church as the first to be marked.

The society had a "carry-in" supper in the Bowling Green city park on July 14 and heard Senator Omer H. Avery of Troy review the life of Senator Thomas Hart Benton. Mrs. Robert Motley, president, spoke briefly on the duties of a historical society.

Representatives of the St. Charles County Historical Society, Daughters of 1812, and Daughters of the American Revolution made a tour of historical sites in St. Charles County on May 8. Stops included the Bushnell Museum, Fort Zumwalt State Park, the Zumwalt, Murdock, and Heald Cemetery, Ponds Fort, and the Nathan Boone home.

The society sponsored a book fair on May 7-9.

The St. Charles County Historical Society enjoyed a "Gay Nineties" dinner by lamplight in the Wentzville Community Hall on July 16. Speakers on the program included Dayton Canaday, past president, who discussed businesses and events in the St. Charles area in the 1820's; Leonard F. Haslag, Jefferson City, historian for the State Park Board; and John Adams, O'Fallon, superintendent of the Fort Zumwalt State Park. H. K. Stumberg presided.

Members of the St. Joseph Historical Society met on May 11 and enjoyed a discussion of the Indian folklore of old St. Joseph.

The society, in an outdoor meeting at the St. Joseph Museum on August 10, discussed historic sites in Buchanan County.

The Saline County Historical Society held its annual picnic at Seminole Court in Indian Foothills Park on June 14 and heard

Fred B. Mertsheimer, commissioner of the probate court of Jackson County, speak on Kansas City and Missouri history.

The Washington Museum Society met in the home of Mrs. Fred Mauntel on July 14 and heard a talk by Herman Hansen. The group also planned an exhibit for the Chamber of Commerce fair scheduled for August.

An interesting feature at the Washington Fair on August 6-9 was an exhibit based on the theme, "Early Washington," and arranged by the Washington Museum Society.

The bulk of the Franklin County history sources collected and used by the late H. G. Kiel in writing his *Centennial Biographical Directory of Franklin County, Missouri*, was given to the Washington Museum Society in June by Hermann Hansen of Union, who purchased the material in 1939. This collection of 75 files, with its earlier body of books, newspapers, and manuscripts, makes the society's sources for research in county history both outstanding and unique.

Officers of the Historical Institute of the Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod elected at the triennial meeting in San Francisco on June 22 include Dr. Arthur C. Repp, president; Dr. August C. Stelling, vice president; Carl S. Meyer, secretary; and Edwin H. Marting, treasurer, all of St. Louis.

The Lutheran Church—Missouri Synod, at its convention in San Francisco on June 22, adopted a resolution giving official recognition to the Concordia Historical Institute, St. Louis, as its official department of archives and history. Since 1927 historical materials had been preserved by the Institute independently of the Synod. Recognition of the Institute will in no way change its operations, services, or purpose. The Institute has a collection of over 125,000 manuscripts and 35,000 books and pamphlets dealing with Lutheranism in America.

The Native Sons of Kansas City met in the Hotel Muehlebach on June 23 for a luncheon in honor of Casey Stengel, the only "born-in-Kansas City major league baseball manager," who gave the main address.

The Long Beach, California, Missouri Society held its annual Missouri State picnic in Bixby Park, Long Beach, on August 16.

James R. Seaton, a native of Lamar, reports that the group has "a wonderful program and attendance sometimes has reached 50,000."

The Missouri "Show Me" Club of Los Angeles met at Clifton's Cafeteria on June 19 for a program by Jimmie Wellman and his Rhythm Makers and John Cadagan, former Missouri radio star.

ANNIVERSARIES

A program staged in Van Buren on March 10 depicted 100 years of Carter County history and served as the official opening of the centennial observance which will reach a climax on October 9-11. The program featured an address by Judge Gordon Dorris of Alton. Judge C. P. Turley is general chairman of the centennial committee.

Ripley County celebrated its centennial on August 16-22 with a seven-day observance at Doniphan which featured the presentation of a pageant, "Wilderness to Wonderland," with a cast of 300 in 18 scenes portraying the history of the county. Ripley County was originally organized by legislative act on January 5, 1833, but it was gradually reduced by the formation of new counties until it reached its present size with the formation of Carter County on March 10, 1859.

Brookfield observed its centennial with a seven-day celebration on July 18-24. Governor Frank G. Clement of Tennessee delivered the sermon at the Festival of Faith on July 19, and a cast of 300 presented "Saddles to Satellites," a historical pageant in 15 episodes, on five nights. The *Daily News Bulletin* issued a special centennial edition of 104 pages on July 17, and the centennial corporation published a well illustrated, 96-page booklet edited by W. E. Craig to commemorate the anniversary. H. Ives Bowden headed the executive committee of the centennial corporation.

Leasburg observed its hundredth birthday on July 16-19 with a centennial and homecoming celebration, which included the dedication on July 19 of a historical marker featuring the Battle of Leasburg. Rush H. Limbaugh, president of The State Historical Society, and M. D. Murphy, commander of the American Legion in Missouri, gave addresses, and the Fort Leonard Wood band fur-

nished the music. To commemorate the anniversary the centennial committee, headed by Mrs. Helen Coulson Land, published an illustrated booklet, *Yester-Years and Today, 1859-1959*.

Syracuse celebrated its centennial on June 20 with a ham breakfast, parade, contests, and dance. Frank Stonner and E. M. Bishop of Jefferson City were the featured speakers. Frank Miller acted as master of ceremonies, and Mrs. Omer Cordy was treasurer and program chairman. To commemorate the occasion the centennial committee published a well illustrated, 66-page, historical booklet.

The First Baptist Church of Ash Grove observed its centennial on May 23-24 with a missionary rally, basket dinner, reading of the church history, and evangelistic services. The Reverend Thomas C. Pennell, Shreveport, Louisiana, a former pastor of the church, delivered the centennial sermon.

Grace Episcopal Church, Kirkwood, observed its centennial on May 16-17 with a parade of ancient automobiles and of floats depicting the history of the church and a special Whitsunday service conducted by the Reverend Robert O. Kevin, Alexandria, Virginia, the senior living pastor of the church. The parish has published a 128-page history of Kirkwood and the church, written by Shirley and Adele Seifert, to commemorate the centennial.

The St. Paul Evangelical United Brethren Church, Oregon, observed the centennial of the church in Holt County with special services on May 10, 1959. Byron Weidemeier of St. Joseph, a native of Oregon and son of a former pastor, gave the anniversary message. The church has given the Society a copy of "The History of the Evangelical United Brethren Church in Holt County, Missouri—1858-1958," a mimeographed booklet issued to commemorate the anniversary.

The Waverly Christian Church observed its centennial of service with a one-week preaching mission which began on May 31.

The Wentzville Methodist Church is observing December, 1958, to December, 1959, as its jubilee year and holding jubilee services in each month except August. The Reverend Theodore H. Wolff, historian and pastor of the Church, has given the

Society a copy of "Wentzville Methodist Church, Diamond Anniversary, 1883-1958," a 69-page mimeographed publication issued to commemorate the anniversary.

The church observed the seventy-fifth anniversary of the organization of the congregation in the present location on June 28, when the Reverend Charles O. Ransford, Shelbina, spoke on Methodism in Missouri. Dr. Ransford was the presiding elder at the church from 1906 to 1908. The sermon has been printed as a historical memento of the occasion.

The Spring, 1959, issue of *Museum Graphic*, published by the St. Joseph Museum, is a 32-page special edition prepared by Bartlett Boder and "devoted to the Central Overland Pony Express and its parent company, the Central Overland California and Pike's Peak Express Company, and the great freighting firm of Russell Majors and Waddell." The Pony Express Centennial will be celebrated in 1960. The edition includes a body of excellent illustrations and also the list of Pony Express riders as compiled by Herb Hamlin, editor of *Pony Express* magazine.

* MONUMENTS AND MEMORIALS

As a part of the Civil War Centennial observance the citizens of Carthage propose to erect memorials to honor the service and sacrifices of the officers and men who fought for both the Union and the Confederacy. The city council has appropriated \$1,500 toward the expense of the memorials, which will be dedicated on July 5, 1961, the centennial of the Battle of Carthage. Statues of Major General Franz Siegel and Governor Claiborne Fox Jackson will symbolize the two sides, and Carl Mose, St. Louis, will do both the models and the full scale memorials.

The late Ward L. Schrantz conceived the plan for the memorials, and Robert S. Dale, city editor of the *Carthage Press*, and State Representative Robert E. Young, a member of the Civil War Centennial Commission of Missouri, urged and detailed the proposal before the city council.

The Iron County centennial marker was dedicated on July 4 with ceremonies on the courthouse lawn in Ironton, where the Reverend Tom Cavicchia spoke on "Some Memories from Iron County's Past." The marker is made from Iron County red gran-

ite, and Iron County people handled all construction and installation. The county observed its hundredth birthday on May 30-June 2, 1957, with Miss Fredonia Ringo as chairman of the centennial committee.

Friends of Old Westport gathered on June 28 at the corner of Fortieth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, Kansas City, for the dedication of a historical marker on the site of Westport's second city hall, which was built in 1897. Set in the brick marker is a stone plaque from that structure bearing the names of the city officials of 1897. The Westport Historical Society sponsored the dedication and Charles A. Bates, a vice president, was master of ceremonies.

A portrait of George Caleb Bingham, Missouri portrait and genre painter, was unveiled in the rotunda of the courthouse lobby in Marshall at a special meeting of the Saline County Historical Society on July 7. The photographic copy of the self-portrait by Bingham, the antique frame, and a bronze plaque beneath were given by Mr. and Mrs. F. C. Barnhill to the society, which in turn presented the group to the county court for the people of the county. John R. Hall, chairman of the society's Bingham Committee, presided, and Lew Larkin, Jefferson City, gave the principal address, which was printed in the Marshall *Daily Democrat-News*, July 8, along with a chronological listing of the important events in Bingham's life.

HONORS AND TRIBUTES

Congressman Clarence Cannon, Elsberry, who has represented Missouri's Ninth District since 1923, and Mrs. Cannon were honored at a reception given by the Missouri Legislature on May 13 and given a cake baked and decorated in the shape of the National Capitol.

Right Reverend Monsignor George J. Hildner, V. F., of Washington, Missouri, was honored by members of St. John's Gildehaus Parish on May 24 for 25 years of service to the parish. Elmer Straatmann, chairman of the planning committee, presented Monsignor Hildner a plaque that lists 25 titles which the monsignor has at some time held.

The memory of the late North Todd Gentry, Columbia, judge of the Supreme Court of Missouri, 1928, was honored on May 26 when

his portrait, painted by C. Gregory Stapko, Washington, D. C., was presented to the Court by a nephew, William R. Gentry, Jr., St. Louis, at a ceremony held in the offices of Chief Justice S. P. Dalton. Judge Gentry was State attorney general, 1925-1928.

An original oil portrait of the late Jay Holcomb Neff, Kansas City livestock journal publisher for whom Jay H. Neff Hall at the University of Missouri is named, has been presented to the University School of Journalism by his son, Ward A. Neff, of Chicago and now hangs in the hall of honor of distinguished journalists in Neff Hall auditorium. Before its presentation to the University the portrait, painted by the late Othmar Hoffler, Chicago, hung in the Saddle and Sirloin Club's hall of fame of the livestock industry in Chicago.

Dr. Benjamin E. Powell, librarian at the University of Missouri from 1937 to 1946 and now librarian at Duke University, was installed as president of the American Library Association on June 26 in Washington, D. C., at the organization's seventy-eighth annual conference.

Following in his father's footsteps, Dr. Floyd C. Shoemaker, secretary of the Society, received a 50-year Masonic pin on February 25 from Dean W. Francis English, representing the Grand Lodge of Missouri. Dr. Shoemaker's father, the late Frank Calvin Shoemaker, received the 50-year pin at Bucklin, the family home, in 1938. This is said to be the first father-son combination in the history of the Grand Lodge.

The memory of Oscar Wells, a native of Platte County, was honored in May with the dedication of the Oscar Wells Memorial Museum of Art, a marble structure located in the Birmingham, Alabama, civic center. Mrs. Wells bequeathed the museum to Birmingham in memory of her husband, a civic leader and philanthropist who began his career as assistant cashier at the Wells Bank, Platte City, later became governor and director of the Federal Reserve Bank in Dallas, and served as president of the First National Bank of Birmingham from 1915 to 1951.

Baseball honored Zack Wheat, a resident of Versailles and native of Hamilton, with induction on July 20 into the Hall of Fame,

Cooperstown, New York, where he joined 83 baseball immortals. Wheat played with Brooklyn of the National League in 1909-1926 and with Philadelphia's American League team in 1927. A unanimous selection for the Hall of Fame at the committee's meeting on February 1, he still holds six Dodger club records and has a lifetime batting average of .317. Other Missourians in the group include Clark S. Griffith and Carl Hubbell, natives of Nevada and Carthage, respectively.

Robert M. White, II, editor and publisher of the *Mexico Evening Ledger*, has been named president and editor of the New York *Herald-Tribune*, where he will also be the chief executive officer and a member of the Board of Directors. At the completion of his assignment in New York, which he assumed on August 3, White plans to return to full time duties with the *Evening Ledger*.

NOTES

Broadcast Music, Incorporated, and the American Association for State and Local History have announced awards of \$500 each to be granted to a professional and a nonprofessional writer for the best 1,500-word essays on the subject *Reflections While Standing Before the Lincoln Memorial*. There is no restriction as to age or occupation. Announcement of winners will be made by February 12, 1960. Entry blanks and official rules can be obtained by sending a stamped, self-addressed envelope to Dr. Floyd C. Shoemaker, Secretary, State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia, Missouri.

The University of Missouri microfilm laboratory recently prepared a copy of the Tom Sawyer manuscript from which the first London edition was printed and which is one of two originals; the other was used for the American edition which appeared simultaneously. The manuscript, handwritten by an amanuensis, has an introduction and some alterations in Mark Twain's handwriting and editorial notes by William Dean Howells and an unidentified editor.

The State Legislature, which appropriated money in 1946 to acquire this piece of Missouriiana, during the past session adopted a law transferring the manuscript, which has been on display in the State Capitol, to the new Mark Twain Shrine at Florida. At the suggestion of Professor Leon T. Dickinson of the English Depart-

ment, President Elmer Ellis arranged with Governor James T. Blair, Jr., to have the manuscript copied, both to make it available for scholars and to protect it against loss.

Friends of Arrow Rock, an organization to promote Arrow Rock and the old tavern, was formed on June 14 at a dinner meeting held in the tavern. Officers include Mrs. David Eads, Columbia, chairman, and Mrs. Julian D. Pyatt, Trenton, secretary. Everyone interested in further promotion of Arrow Rock and the tavern is invited to join. As a part of the meeting Mrs. E. E. Hailey, Arrow Rock, director of the Missouri Department of Business and Administration, accepted two Arrow Rock properties on behalf of the State, the deeds being presented by Mrs. G. Baird Fisher, State regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Fisher also dedicated a plaque in the tavern lobby honoring Mrs. Frederic Groves, Cape Girardeau, retiring president general of the National Society of the D. A. R.

The tavern now has for sale a reprint of Charles van Ravenswaay's article on Arrow Rock which appeared in the April issue of the *Bulletin of the Missouri Historical Society*.

The Columbia Chamber of Commerce has given the Society a copy of its newly mimeographed pamphlet which includes interesting sections on the history of Columbia.

Eugene L. Davison, Springfield, Illinois, has donated to the Society through the Illinois State Archives and Ernest E. East, State archival assistant, 175 documents relating to Company K of the First Regiment of Missouri Cavalry, U. S. A., Volunteers and to Captain Homer Quick and others.

The National Council of the Boy Scouts of America has published a pamphlet, *Historic Trails Program*, which is directed at stimulating Scout and Explorer groups to cooperate with local historical groups in seeking out and preserving local historical facts, sites, and events.

Mrs. Otho S. Edgington, Kennett, historian of the Federated Garden Clubs of Missouri, has given the Society a copy of her 1933-1958: *Silver Anniversary History Commemorating the Twenty-Fifth Anniversary of Federated Garden Clubs of Missouri, Inc.* The

booklet includes a picture of each president of the organization and briefly sketches the accomplishments of each administration.

B. J. George, Kansas City, has given the Society a copy of *Wyandotte County and Kansas City, Kansas, Commemorating 100 Years of Progress*, a centennial booklet, which includes an illustrated history of the area.

Ralph Gregory, Washington, has given the Society a copy of the late William Wilke's translation of "Ein Verfehltes Leben" ("A Misspent Life"), the autobiography of Fred E. Franke.

The Society has received two early Lexington newspapers from the estate of Pearle Hicklin, formerly of Lexington, through H. H. Harris, Jr., executor, the *Lexington News*, January 25, 1900, and the *Lexington Intelligencer*, June 5, 1897.

The Freedom of Information Center in the University of Missouri School of Journalism has published *Speeches, First Annual Freedom of Information Conference*, a booklet which includes the eight addresses delivered in Columbia on December 11 and 12, 1958, at the First Annual Freedom of Information Conference.

Otto A. Koenig of Jackson has given the Society two mimeographed publications recently issued by the Riverside Regional Library, Jackson. One, "Missouri History Material," provides a bibliography of the library's material relating to the State, and the second includes three essays, "A History of Iron Mountain," "The Battle of Pilot Knob," and "Production of Iron Ore in Missouri Today—1958."

Later this year the Library of Congress will assemble an exhibition of large colored lithographs which picture nineteenth century American manufacturing concerns and were used for company advertisements. Among the exhibits are advertisements of two Missouri firms, the lead furnaces of Blow and Kennett at Granby and Christian Staehlin's Phoenix Brewery at St. Louis.

The Missouri Council for Social Studies, with offices at Park College, Parkville, has given the Society a copy of its initial mimeographed publication in the geography series, "Geographic Areas of

Missouri," by James E. Collier, associate professor of geography in the University of Missouri.

The annual Missouri State picnic was held on August 16 at Sycamore Grove Park, Los Angeles. The program featured Florence Timmerhoff, star of operas in Forest Park, St. Louis, and her group of artists.

Robert H. Painter of LaGrange has given the Society a copy of *Warrensburg Nimrods, A Hunting Excursion Down Current River*, an account of a three-week pleasure trip enjoyed by 17 Warrensburg hunters about 1890.

The seventh annual Missouriana Studytour, for which participants receive college credit, left Warrensburg on August 10 for an eleven day trip which included visits to Kansas City, St. Joseph, Marshall, Columbia, Hannibal, St. Louis, Jefferson City, Bagnell Dam, and Springfield. Dr. Agnes Horton of the Central Missouri State College faculty and Ross E. Anderson, executive vice president of the Missouri State Chamber of Commerce, arranged the tour and accompanied the 21 participants.

Mrs. Eunice Pennington of Fremont has given the Society a copy of her duplicated and illustrated 70-page booklet, "History of Carter County." The booklet quickly traces the development of the county from the day of the Indians down to the present time.

George Hardeman Smith of Los Angeles, California, has given the Society three original manuscript letters written from Liberty in 1845 by William L., Constantia, and Rebecca Smith to their son and brother, Thomas Hardeman Smith, in Oregon Territory.

A three-day flea market for the benefit of the Missouri Historical Society of St. Louis opened at a Clayton shopping center on May 21. Stix, Baer & Fuller and the Women's Association of the Missouri Historical Society sponsored the event.

The Missouri House of Representatives on May 19 adopted a resolution commending "the citizens of Carthage for conceiving and supporting a magnificent program in splendid cooperation with the National Civil War Centennial Commission and the Civil War

Centennial Commission of Missouri." Representatives George D. Young of Howard County and Robert E. Young of Jasper County sponsored the resolution.

O. W. Sewell of Lohman has given the Society a copy of *100th Anniversary, 1852-1952, St. Paul's Evangelical Lutheran Church*, a nicely illustrated, 32-page booklet, which includes a historical sketch of the Lohman congregation.

The St. Louis Academy of Science and its new Women's Division are developing the Museum of Science and Natural History in the old Charles Rice and Alvin Goldman homes in Oak Knoll Park, Clayton. The Rice house will be devoted to science, including industrial science, and the Goldman home will house the natural history collections. The first exhibit, the Story of Flight, is scheduled to open on October 1. Murl Deusing is museum director.

George A. Theis, Los Angeles, California, has given the Society a copy of *Annual Record of the First Congregational Church of Hannibal for the Year 1874 with the Roll of Members*.

Mr. and Mrs. R. L. Vickery, Salem, have given the Society a copy of *Wm. P. Elmer's History of Dent County*, a reprint of 302 installments which originally appeared in the *Salem News*, August 10, 1950, to May 17, 1956. William P. Elmer came to Salem in 1875 and practiced law in Salem from 1894 until his death in 1956. He served four terms in the State Legislature, was United States Representative in 1943-1944, became a member of the Board of Curators of the University of Missouri in 1949, and was elected a Trustee of The State Historical Society in 1954.

The opening to the public on May 16 of the old Watkins Mill, which stands northwest of Excelsior Springs, is a step which the project sponsors hope will lead to the preservation of the historic relic. The three-story structure has been rehabilitated through the efforts of the Watkins Mill Association.

At an open meeting in the Lawson Christian Church on June 2 a small group of interested persons heard L. E. Oberhaltz and Forrest Ingram, trustees of the nonprofit Watkins Mill Association, discuss plans for buying, renovating, and operating the mill, home,

school, and church located on 66 acres of the Watkins farm, which is under lease with an option to purchase by December, 1959. Mrs. Ruth Roney, local historian and a leader in the effort to restore and preserve the property, introduced the speakers.

Ruth Rollins Westfall of Columbia, daughter of the late Curtis Burnham Rollins, Sr., and granddaughter of James S. Rollins, has recently given the Society 129 manuscript items for the James S. Rollins Manuscript Collection, bringing her total donation to 222 items. Including her father's gift of 2,314 items in the 1930's, the collection now totals 2,536 items and 5,384 pages. The body of letters written by George Caleb Bingham to James S. Rollins between 1837 and 1879 was edited by Curtis Burnam Rollins and published in the *Missouri Historical Review*, volumes 32 and 33.

The Society has received from Hugh P. Williamson, Jefferson City, a copy of Josiah Priest, *Bible Defence of Slavery*, and W. S. Brown, *A Plan of National Colonization* (Louisville, Kentucky, 1851) and a manuscript, "The Auxvasse Church," by Bonnie Blue Gee, Fulton.

Dr. Thomas A. Belser, Jr., recently completed his doctoral study at Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee, on "Military Operations in Missouri and Arkansas, 1861-1865." The Society has acquired a microfilm copy of the dissertation.

The Society has purchased from Mrs. Elizabeth Prather Ellsberry, Chillicothe, copies of her mimeographed publications, "Marriage Records of Caldwell County, Missouri, 1845-1871" and "Early Marriage Records (1819-1850) and Will Records (1820-1870) of Cooper County, Missouri."

The Society has acquired photographic copies of the *Gainesville New Era*, April 22, 1882, and early pictures of the *Ozark County Times* printing office through the courtesy of Mr. and Mrs. Fred C. Robins, Gainesville, and Mrs. Anna Luna, West Plains.

The "Book Section" of *Armor*, March-April, 1959, includes a three-page review of Brigadier General Paul M. Robinett, Retired, *Armor Command* (Washington, D. C.: McGregor & Werner, Inc., 1958), prepared by Brigadier General Sidney R. Hinds, Retired.

General Robinett, who served in the 1st Armored Division during the North African campaign, where he had charge of a Combat Command until he was wounded six months later, was born in Mountain Grove, Missouri, where he now makes his home.

"Lifelines of the Union," in the July issue of *Midwest Labor World*, briefly discusses the career of Daniel Dunklin, Governor of Missouri from 1832 to 1836.

"Now, Before Your Very Eyes," an illustrated feature by Jack Hackethorn in the *Missouri Farmer*, June, 1959, summarizes the career of James Robinson, the Audrain County circus bareback rider who "earned \$50,000.00 a year in gold back in the 1860's."

Professor William F. Fratcher of the University of Missouri School of Law in "History of the Judge Advocate General's Corps, United States Army," *Military Law Review*, April, 1959, notes several Missourians who have served in the organization. Enoch H. Crowder was Judge Advocate General of the Army, 1911-1923, and Lawrence H. Hedrick, 1942, and Nathaniel B. Rieger, 1957, are among other general officers of the corps. Lucien Eaton served as a judge advocate during the Civil War and Enoch H. Crowder and Jasper N. Morrison during the War with Spain.

An anecdote in the February issue of *Reader's Digest*, noting the demands made by office seekers on the President, states that a friend, observing Abraham Lincoln's depressed appearance, asked if he had bad news from the army and received the reply, "No, it isn't the Army, it's the post office at Brownsville, Missouri." This interested A. H. Orr of Salt Springs, who found that Brownsville was established in 1840, changed to Sweet Springs in 1849, back to Brownsville in 1850, and again to Sweet Springs in 1887. Articles in the *Marshall Daily Democrat-News*, June 13, and the *Sweet Springs Herald*, July 16, list postmasters at that office from 1840 to the present time.

Leonard Rowe briefly discusses the history of a portion of Douglas, Howell, Ozark, Texas, and Wright counties in "North Fork River Settlement History Most Interesting" in the *Cabool Enterprise* of March 19.

The Third Annual Greater Dexter Edition of the *Dexter Statesman*, July 30, includes historical sketches of a number of the community's organizations.

The Huntsville *Times-Herald*, March 5, included a picture and historical sketch of old Mount Pleasant College, which was built in 1863 and burned in 1886.

"Kindly Frank James and Beautiful Wife Recalled in Oklahoma Town," a feature story by Tom Sharrock in the *Kansas City Star*, May 5, records the impressions Mr. and Mrs. James made on some of the people of Fletcher, Oklahoma, during their eight-year stay.

"Visiting Clay County Woolen Mill, Intact After 100 Years," an illustrated feature story by John Alexander in the *Kansas City Star*, June 7, describes the appearance and the present status of the Watkins Mill.

"Thus the Wheat Harvest Went to Town in the 1870's," a feature story by Hugh P. Williamson in the *Kansas City Star*, July 5, describes the scene near Carrollton in 1878 when standing grain was converted into bread in three minutes and 55 seconds.

"On a Quest for Missouri Indians," an illustrated feature by Charles Hammer in the *Kansas City Star*, July 12, describes the work being done by Missouri student archaeologists working in Van Meter State Park northwest of Marshall under the direction of Professor Carl H. Chapman of the University of Missouri.

"Gather Lore for Weston Museum," in the *Kansas City Star*, July 15, provides a brief history of Weston and description of the efforts of its people to establish a museum. Dr. R. J. Felling is chairman of the museum committee.

"Third of Missourians Lost Votes in Bitter Aftermath of Civil War," a feature story by Herb Rice in the *Kansas City Star*, July 21, describes the reconstruction period in Missouri.

"History's Lamp Lit in Old County Jail," an illustrated feature by Donald D. Jones in the *Kansas City Times*, July 9, briefly tells the story of the old Jackson County jail in Independence and of its restoration for use as a museum by the Jackson County Historical Society.

An account of Waverly's first newspaper, written by Mrs. Lutie Gordon Jordan, appeared in the *Lexington Advertiser-News*, July 24, *Carrollton Daily Democrat*, July 24, and the *Waverly Times*, July 23.

"Arrow Rock, Missouri," an article by Charles van Ravenswaay in the April *Bulletin* of the Missouri Historical Society, is reprinted in installments in the *Marshall Daily Democrat-News*, beginning on July 6.

The *Meta Herald*, February 19, includes historical sketches of the two oldest businesses in continuous operation in Osage County, the Linn *Unterrified Democrat*, established in July, 1866, and the Lock Brothers Milling Company, Loose Creek, founded in 1848. Both businesses were established by the grandfathers of the present owners.

The history of the newspaper and publishing industry in Lawrence County is told by F. G. Mieswinkel in the Mount Vernon *Lawrence County Record*, January 15, 29, and February 19.

"Indian Springs Once a Thriving Village," a feature story by Thelma Slankard in the *Neosho Miner and Merchant*, April 10, provides an account of the town 12 miles southwest of Neosho which had a population of 2,000 at its peak in the 1880's.

"General Jeff Thompson's Famous Horse Race from Sikeston to New Madrid During Civil War Was Run 97 Years Ago," a feature story by Bill Dye, appeared in the New Madrid *Weekly Record*, May 15, 22, 29, June 5, 12.

"Southwest of 'Show-Me'," an illustrated feature by Ralph Pogue in the Noel *McDonald County Press*, July 2, reprinted from the May, 1959, *Missouri Conservationist* except with early pictures of the Noel area, provides a brief historical sketch of McDonald County.

"As School 'Lets Out' at Oakland for the Last Time," in the Oak Grove *Sentinel*, June 1, provides a history of the last one-teacher school in Jackson County, which closed this year.

"A Soldier in Two Wars," a feature story by Mrs. Orville Hauser in the *Richmond News*, July 13, tells the story of Major Robert

Williams, who came to Ray County in 1836, participated in the Mexican War under Alexander Doniphan, 1846-1847, and served under General Sterling Price, 1861-1865.

"Father of Jesse James Was First Pisgah Pastor," a feature story by the Reverend Earl McElwee in the Richmond *Ray County Herald*, August 6, briefly tells the story of the Pisgah Baptist Church, which was formally organized on August 12, 1849, with the Reverend Robert James as the first pastor.

The *St. Joseph News-Press*, March 23 and 31 respectively, carried pictures of the unusual murals in the Worth County courthouse at Grant City and a sculptured monument dedicated to those who served in the Grand Army of the Republic which stands in the Grant City cemetery. The artist in both cases was the late Dell Eighmy, Sr., a stonecutter and artist of German descent who came to Grant City in 1884.

"'Shepherd of the Hills' to Live Again in Ozark Resort Theater," an illustrated feature in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, May 25, briefly discusses the life of the author, Harold Bell Wright, and describes the activity of the Shepherd of the Hills Theater, Branson. Sponsored by Central Missouri State College and the Branson Chamber of Commerce, the theater began its fifth summer run on July 4.

"The Days of the Rural Mail Carrier," a feature story by Hugh P. Williamson in the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, May 29, recalls with nostalgia the visit which meant so much to farm families.

"Beacon from Springfield's Past," an illustrated feature by Bee Reynolds in the *Springfield Sunday News and Leader*, June 21, tells the story of the old Josiah Danforth home, which was built in 1847.

In "Paper's History Goes Back to Early 1860," *Washington Missourian*, October 9, 1958, Ralph Gregory traces the development of Franklin County journalism and reports that the first newspaper of record, the *Franklin Courier*, began publication on October 24, 1856, and that the *Missourian's* record goes back to 1860 with the establishment of the *Washington Gazette*.

"Story of Lucinda Owens, Founder of Washington," a feature story by Ralph Gregory in the *Washington Missourian*, May 21-28,

provides a brief view of William G. Owens and his wife, Lucinda Young Owens, and their activity around early Washington.

"Unique 'Indian Paint Mine' at Leslie Only One of Its Kind in The Country," a feature story by Ralph Gregory in the *Washington Missourian*, July 9, describes the area in Franklin County which once supplied the Indian with red and yellow clays.

HISTORICAL PUBLICATIONS

Joseph Pulitzer: Front Page Pioneer. By Iris Noble. (New York: Julian Messner, Inc., 1958. 191 pp. Indexed. \$2.95.) This is an intimate biography of one of America's great journalists. Joseph Pulitzer landed in Boston in 1864, a 17-year-old Hungarian immigrant, eager to join the fight against slavery. After spending a year in the army, Pulitzer worked at a variety of tasks, finally reached St. Louis, and in 1868 became a reporter for the St. Louis *Westliche Post*, then owned and managed by Carl Schurz and Emil Preetorius, where his work helped to build up the paper's circulation. In 1869, as the result of a gag, he was named the Republican candidate for the State House of Representatives and won the post, although the district was traditionally Democratic. In 1875 he served in the Missouri Constitutional Convention.

Pulitzer purchased the run-down *St. Louis Dispatch* in 1878 and quickly merged it with the *Post*, creating one of the strongest independent newspapers in the country. In 1883 he purchased the New York *World*, which in two years surpassed the circulation of the other city papers. Joseph Pulitzer died on October 29, 1911, after having won an international reputation as a reporter, editor, publisher, and crusader against corruption.

Mark Twain Handbook. By E. Hudson Long. (New York: Hendricks House, 1957. xxi, 454 pp. Indexed. \$4.50.) This volume helps to fill the need which has long existed for a guide and summary of the many books and articles regarding Mark Twain's life and work. The author notes the diversity of opinion about the life and writings of Sam Clemens, evaluates many of the contributions, and indicates that which still needs to be done. The scope of this volume is indicated by the chapter headings, "The Growth of Mark Twain Biography," "Backgrounds," "The Man of Letters," "Mind and Art," "Fundamental Ideas," and "Mark Twain's Place in Literature," each with a carefully selected bibliography.

A Voice in the Wilderness. By Almer Pennewell. (Nashville: The Parthenon Press, n.d. 192 pp. Not indexed. \$1.25.) This is a biography of Jesse Walker, "The Daniel Boone of Methodism," and it is also a history of Methodism on the frontier from 1800 to 1835. Born in Virginia in 1766, Walker served as a local preacher in Virginia, North Carolina, and Tennessee before he became a traveling preacher in 1802. He visited Missouri briefly in 1804, and in 1807 he took charge of the portion north of the Missouri River. Walker devoted much of the next 18 years to serving his church in various capacities in this State. He spent the last eleven years of his life in Illinois, where he died in 1835.

St. Louis Woman. By Helen Traubel. (New York: Duell, Sloan and Pearce, 1959. xiv, 296 pp. Not indexed. \$5.00.) In June, 1948, when the University of Missouri granted Miss Traubel an honorary doctorate of music, she was cited as "America's pre-eminent Wagnerian soprano," and President Frederick A. Middlebush referred to her as the first "native-born American-trained soprano who excels in the mighty roles of Isolde and Brunnhilde."

This is an intimate biography of Miss Traubel, who was born and educated in St. Louis and who writes that the volume is "meant to be a revelation of joy and happiness, the two qualities that have impressed me most about life." (p. 261).

Vegetational History of the Ozark Forest. By Julian A. Steyermark. (Columbia: University of Missouri, 1959. 138 pp. Not indexed. \$2.00.) This book, Volume XXXI in the University of Missouri Studies, is an attempt to trace the vegetational history of Missouri's Ozark forests and provides a selective index and discussion of Ozark flora mentioned in official and historical publications, notes Ozark flora mentioned in certain accounts by early travelers, evaluates recent works on the subject, compares present day conditions with early records, and notes present distributional patterns and their long development.

Old McKendree Chapel. By Frank C. Tucker. (Cape Girardeau: Frank C. Tucker, 1959. 54 pp. Not indexed. \$2.00.) This booklet traces the history of "the oldest Methodist Church west of the Mississippi" and what "may be the oldest Protestant Church in the same region" (p. 3) from its construction in 1819 to the present time. The chapel, which now rests under an all-steel canopy, stands

three miles from Jackson and eight miles from Cape Girardeau. The volume includes a list of the names recorded in the class leader's book, 1852-1884, and a list of the pastors and presiding elders, 1808-1886.

The Kansas Doctor: A Century of Pioneering. By Thomas N. Bonner. (Lawrence: University of Kansas Press, 1959. xii, 334 pp. Indexed. \$5.00.) The Kansas doctor has pioneered in settlement, politics, scientific medicine, public health, rural medicine, and treatment of the mentally ill. This fine volume covers the gamut from Doctors Charles Robinson, Joseph Root, and John W. Robinson, the State's first governor, lieutenant governor, and secretary of state, respectively, through Dr. Samuel Crumbine, who led Kansas to a leading position in the field of public health, to Dr. John R. Brinkley of radio prescription and goat gland fame and Doctors Will, C. F., and Karl Menninger, their work in the field of psychiatry, and their establishment of the Menninger Clinic and Sanitarium in 1925. The author narrates the achievements and failures of his subjects in a highly readable style.

The Stamp. By Bertha Columby. (Hollywood: The Pan Press, 1958. 164 pp. Not indexed. \$2.50.) This is a personal history and, at the same time, a saga of life in the Ozarks in the "good old days." The author, who was born in Wright County, Missouri, in 1886 and also lived in Webster and Greene counties as a child, recalls a variety of incidents from her own memory of primitive conditions on an Ozark farm and retells many stories of pioneer life as heard from her parents and grandparents. *The Stamp* is an important addition to the field of Ozarkiana.

Congress and the Challenge of Big Government. By Oscar Kraines. (New York: Bookman Associates, 1958. 129 pp. Indexed. \$3.00.) This volume, the result of Professor Kraines' researches into the "first comprehensive Congressional investigations into administration" (p. 5), deals in detail with the Cockrell Committee, 1885-1887, and the Dockery-Cockrell Commission, 1893-1895. Francis Marion Cockrell served as United States Senator from Missouri from 1875 to 1905, and Alexander Monroe Dockery, later Governor of the State, represented Missouri in Congress from 1883 to 1899.

Genealogical History of the Halliburton Family. Compiled by William Kenneth Rutherford and Anna Clay Rutherford in collaboration with Wesley Halliburton. Edited by Ernestine Seiter. (Kansas City: Brown-White-Lowell Press, 1959. x, 385 p.p. Indexed. \$20.00.) In this volume the compilers attempt to present statistical information on all known descendants of David Halyburton, son of Tructe the Saxon, carrying the name of Halliburton, beginning about 1176. The compilers are Lexington, Missouri, educators.

James Pierson Beckwourth. By Nolie Mumey. (Denver: The Old West Publishing Company, 1957. 188 pp. Indexed. \$25.00.) The colorful career of James P. Beckwourth before 1854 is told vividly by T. D. Bonner in the Beckwourth biography published in 1856. In this volume Dr. Mumey provides an interesting account of the famous frontiersman's life with emphasis upon the last ten years before his death in 1866.

OBITUARIES

ALBUS, JOHN, Independence: July 16, 1894-December 8, 1958. Retired Gas Service Company employee.*

BEARD, JAMES W., St. Joseph: July 26, 1879-March 14, 1959. Retired automobile mechanic.*

BETHARDS, MRS. ANNA VIRGINIA, Shelbyville: April 5, 1881-January 3, 1959. Former teacher and county superintendent of schools.*

BLAKE, MAXWELL, Kansas City: November 15, 1877-January 22, 1959. Retired career diplomat in United States foreign service.*

BOALS, CHARLES W., Kansas City: May 28, 1911-January 3, 1959. Secretary of Caterers, Incorporated.*

BOCKNER, LEWIS, St. Louis: September 12, 1923-October 22, 1957. Social worker.*

BORTON, PERRY S., Kahoka: February 6, 1893-August 5, 1958.*

BUFORD, CARTER MARTIN, Ellington: March 3, 1876-June 30, 1959. Lawyer. State senator, 1907-1922, 1927-1934, president pro tem, 1915-1916. Reynolds County prosecutor, 1953-1958.

CROUCH, BEN G., Bethany: April 21, 1892-July 10, 1959. Editor of *Bethany Republican*, 1921-1929, and of *Bethany Republican-Clipper*, 1929-1959. An Editorial Member of the Society.*

CRUMP, MAUDE, Greencastle: August 21, 1886-April 28, 1959. Retired educator.*

EIDSON, C. R., Los Angeles, California: July 10, 1883-December 20, 1958.*

GARRISON, MAX, Kansas City: June 25, 1890-July 28, 1959. Printer for the *Kansas City Star*, 1908-1940; former treasurer of Star Credit Union. State representative, 1949-1951.

GENTRY, WILLIAM R., SR., Clayton: September 28, 1869-May 19, 1959. Attorney. Civic leader. University of Missouri professor, 1892-1895. Trustee of Missouri Historical Society, 1946-1949. Recipient of Lawyers Association of St. Louis award of honor, 1955.*

GOFORTH, MRS. BESSIE CARTER, Dixon: June 6, 1885-July 14, 1959. Publisher of Dixon *Pilot*, 1911-1943, and cofounder of Dixon *Pulaski County Pilot-News*.

GOSHORN, MRS. ROBERT C., Jefferson City: March 13, 1893-July 8, 1959. President and publisher of the Jefferson City News-Tribune Company and president of the Capital Broadcasting Company. Active in civic, church, and Girl Scout work.

GREGG, OLIVER N., Kansas City: July 2, 1895-January 21, 1959. Gun shop owner.*

HALLIGAN, CHARLES F., Union: October 8, 1895-November 23, 1957.*

HIDEN, MRS. PHILIP, Newport News, Virginia: April 10, 1883-February 28, 1959.*

HUBBELL, GEORGE H., Trenton: May 24, 1878-May 20, 1959. Lawyer. Former Grundy County official. Principal attorney for Federal Farm Board, Washington, D. C., 1930-1931. Assistant United States attorney, Kansas City, 1931-1934.

HYDER, J. W., Excelsior Springs: September 6, 1862-April 24, 1959.*

KENNAN, S. JACK, Charlottesville, Virginia: June 8, 1892-May 22, 1959.*

KENNEDY, JOSEPH L., Kansas City: July 14, 1895-June 10, 1959. State representative, 1929-1930. Chief clerk of the House, 1931-1932. State senator, 1933-1936.

KNIGHT, THOMAS H., Kansas City: December 16, 1871-June 30, 1959. State representative, 1915-1916.

LEWIS, URSULA, Topeka, Kansas: September 2, 1911-January 23, 1959.*

LYON, DUANE EVANS, Fulton: July 19, 1885-May 10, 1959. Former New York City free lance artist.*

MCDOWELL, WILLIAM A., Newburg, Indiana: January 15, 1872-May 7, 1959. Retired Presbyterian minister. Publisher of the *Dearborn Democrat*, 1925-1945.

MEADOR, ELI N., Kansas City: May 30, 1879-August 3, 1959. Owner of *Cassville Republican*, 1909-1949; editor of *Boonville Advertiser*, 1911-1912. Delegate to 1922-1923 State Constitutional Convention. Member of State Tax Commission, 1923-1925; State Highway Commission, 1942-1948. Special assistant to United States Attorney General, 1926-1929; chief administrative assistant to Secretary of Agriculture, 1929-1933.

MEINERSHAGEN, ALBERT H., Higginsville: January 27, 1883-April 1, 1954. Civic leader. President and manager of grain and feed business.*

MEYER, FRED H., St. Charles: December 22, 1881-July 18, 1958. Orchard Farm businessman.*

MILLIGEN, MAURICE M., Kansas City: November 23, 1884-June 16, 1959. Lawyer. United States District Attorney for Western District of Missouri, 1934-1945. Headed investigation of violators of Hatch Act, 1940. Author.

MOORE, NEIL S., Miami, Florida: February 7, 1887-December 5, 1958. Veteran St. Louis physician. Former professor of urology at Saint Louis University. Fellow and life member of American College of Surgeons. Author and inventor.*

NEFF, WARD A., Kansas City: February 1, 1891-July 12, 1959. President of Corn Belt Publishers, Incorporated. Donor to University of Missouri School of Journalism of Jay H. Neff Hall. Member of National Journalism Hall of Fame.

NIFONG, MRS. FRANK G., Columbia: November 15, 1868-May 26, 1959. Philanthropist; instrumental in construction of Lenoir Memorial Home, Columbia.*

PHILLIPS, ERNEST C., Sierra Madre, California: January 3, 1876-June 17, 1959. Native of Lakenan, Missouri. Professor of mechanical engineering at the University of Missouri, 1922-1947.

REPPY, ALLISON, New York, New York: May 11, 1893-September 20, 1958.*

ROSS, HARRY E., Springfield: July 24, 1887-March 20, 1959. Former news editor of Fairmount *Inter-City News*, editor of Buckner *Jackson County Democrat*, and staff member of Kansas City *Journal-Post*.

SCOTT, STELLA L., St. Louis: April 6, 1863-January 7, 1959. Retired University of Missouri sorority chaperone.*

SMITH, MRS. BERLIN, South Gate, California: April 18, 1905-April 11, 1959.*

TAYLOR, LEWIS RAY, Mound City: March 21, 1889-May 16, 1959. Editor and publisher of *Mound City News-Independent* since 1929. Civic leader. President of Northwest Missouri Press Association, 1945. LIFE editor member.*

TIBBETS, JAMES GROVER CLEVELAND, Parkville: March 18, 1888-May 20, 1959. Editor of Parkville *Platte County Gazette*, 1942-1957. Formerly associated with Kansas newspapers and the *Liberty Tribune*. LIFE editor member.*

WILES, ISAAC RAY L., St. Louis: August 2, 1878-July 7, 1958. Lumber executive.*

YOUNG, WILLIAM LINDSAY, Los Angeles, California: February 2, 1893-July 21, 1959. Presbyterian minister. Vice president, National Conference of Christians and Jews, 1945-1959. President of Park College, Parkville, 1936-1944.

*A member of the Society.

MISSOURI HISTORY NOT FOUND IN TEXTBOOKS

INSUFFICIENT GASOLINE TAX?

From the Franklin *Missouri Intelligencer*, May 6, 1823.

The present state of our most public roads calls loudly for a remedy. The situation of that part of the St. Charles' road between this place and the Bonne Femme, as well as that to Sulphur Bridge, certainly reflects no little discredit on Howard county. Sulphur Bridge, which cost its citizens several hundred dollars, cannot now be crossed, although a small expenditure, timely applied, would have preserved it. It is highly important that it should be put in repair, that the people may have some safe and convenient mode of crossing.

MISSOURI VOLUNTEERS IN 1846

From the *Liberty Weekly Tribune*, June 6, 1846.

Last Saturday being the day appointed for raising 114 men to accompany Col. Kearney to Santa Fe, and 200 to protect our frontier, Liberty was crowded; there being something like 3000 persons in attendance. The 114 men were raised in a short time, and twice that number could have been raised had they been needed.

After the above company was raised Gen. A. W. Donaphan [sic] delivered a short, but eloquent address to the multitude, and then proceeded to raise the number required to protect our frontier, and in a few minutes hundreds presented themselves as volunteers. The number of men wanted were raised without the least difficulty. The people generally appeared to sacrifice every interest for the good of their country. The Santa Fe company left yesterday for Ft. Leavenworth. . . .

HOTEL SHORTAGE A CENTURY AGO

From the *Kansas City Enterprise*, December 1, 1855.

Our town is overrun with business men from other States, seeking investment in real estate, and if our land holders exercise prudent forecast, and wise business policy, which their own interests demand, we shall add two thousand more to our population the coming season.

The brick yards of the city are already supplied with contracts to their full capacity, and we know of no more certain investment than can be made in this branch of business.

Now that navigation may be considered closed for the season, the emigration is confined to wagons, and the ferry opposite is continually employed in crossing emigrants from Northern Missouri and Iowa.

There is one want which every day becomes more pressing—more hotel room. On *one boat alone* the present week there were *THIRTY* persons who were compelled to seek stopping places in the interior, who designed wintering in this town, but were unable to procure accommodation. Thus by one boat we lost the expenditure of ten thousand dollars among us. Will capitalists ponder this fact?

UNRIVALLED ROADS LED TO KANSAS CITY

From *The Kansas City Enterprise*, August 2, 1856.

A large train numbering some twenty wagons arrived here on Monday last, loaded with buffalo robes, furs, &c. The train belonged to Messrs. Ward and Geary, extensive traders at the Fort. The trade of Kansas City with Fort Laramie and the Upper Platte River Country is increasing, and the traders inform us that although the distance to Kansas City is somewhat greater than to points above, yet the unrivalled roads leading to this point more than repay them for the increase. They can make it in less time and at less expense than to any point North of the Kansas River.

A SPANISH LAND GRANT CASE

From the *Liberty Weekly Tribune*, April 18, 1846.

A very important case was decided last week in the Circuit Court of Ralls county, where it had been pending for twelve years. It was an action commenced by *HENRY VON PHUL* and others, heirs of *A. SAUGRAIN*, against Colonel *RICHARD MATSON*, in his lifetime, and surviving against his heirs and representatives. The heirs of Saugrain claimed under a Spanish or French grant, and proof was offered of cultivation for forty years. There was a mill upon the tract, which was kept in use until the forced abandonment of that section of the country during the war of 1812. When peace was declared, the settlers began to return, and the mill was again repaired, but not adequately encouraged. In this situation, the mill site was leased to Col. Matson, who, before a confirmation of the original grant by the American government, entered it at the Land Office and kept possession of it under this title. Subsequent to that time, the grant to Saugrain was confirmed, and this action was brought to get possession of the property, embracing about 450 acres. The case has now been decided in favor of the heirs of Saugrain. The whole grant covers about eleven thousand acres of the best land in Ralls county, which will now be thrown open to cultivation.—*Mo. Republican*.

A MISSOURI WOMEN'S RIGHTS EXTREMIST

From the *St. Louis Missouri Republican*, December 26, 1866.

A Mrs. Frances F. Sigel is now in Washington, applying at the Pay Department for back pay for services in the Western armies as a cavalryman. She says she enlisted in 1861, with her husband (a John Cleyton,) in the 13th Missouri cavalry, and fought for two years as a cavalryman in our armies. She fought under Grant, Sheridan, and Rosecrans. She was in the battle of Shiloh or Pittsburg Landing and at Stone River, and at the latter battle her husband was killed and she severely wounded. Her sex thus became known and she was discharged [from] the service. She has married since, and is now endeavoring to [secure] the pay due her when discharged; but there is no law which would authorize her payment, females not being recognized by any as soldiers. . . .

Altogether, Mrs. Sigel, who bears traces of having once been in better condition—once even good looking—presents a sad illustration of the effects of a woman stepping out of her natural sphere, to enter upon a career entirely foreign to the design of her creation. . . .

HIS MIEN WAS IMPERIOUS

From the Columbia *Missouri Statesman*, August 20, 1891.

The editor of the *Statesman* [Will C. Barrett] personally knew the late Senator [Thomas Hart] Benton, and whenever convenient attended his appointments to address the people. He was one of the most trenchant, forcible and instructive speakers in public life, and in some respects very peculiar.

In his speeches to the people he did not conform to the usual methods of other politicians. He never appeared in court house, hall or grove before the hour announced for his speech and linger about among the people, talking to them, receiving old friends and being introduced to new ones. He was always promptly on time, went at once to the stand, stopping to talk to nobody, and without presentation to the audience commenced his speech. He did not take a seat in a chair on the stand, but displaced his large, broadbrimmed white hat, threw his silk gloves into it, and opened his oratorical batteries without delay.

Another peculiarity of Senator Benton was he never addressed the people as "Fellow-citizens," but only as "citizens." It was often said by his enemies that he never recognized the masses of the people as "fellows" of his but simply as "citizens."

In allusions to himself, his opinions on public questions, and what he had done, and intended to do he quite often interdicted the personal pronoun "I" and substituted "Benton" for it, "Benton did," "Benton says," "Benton will," etc.

His mien was very imperious, domineering and martial, and he opposed his enemies to the death. He raised the black flag and asked and gave no quarter. . . .

LIBERTY BELL OF THE WEST

From the editorial page of the *St. Louis Post-Dispatch*, July 6, 1959.

Everybody knows about the cracked Liberty Bell in Independence Hall, Philadelphia, which rang out the news of the Revolution in 1776. But very few Americans were aware that there is a "Liberty Bell of the West" which heralded the capture of the Mississippi Valley from the British just two years later by George Rogers Clark.

This 600-pound bell, which was cast in France in 1744 and sent over to the French pioneers in the Illinois country, hung in a church steeple at Kaskaskia at the time of the arrival of Gen. Clark and his famous Virginia Long Knives. Nothing is more natural than that the excited residents should ring the bell in honor of the conqueror of Vincennes and Fort Massac.

The Randolph County [Illinois] Historical Society and the adjacent Immaculate Conception church joined in a bell-ringing ceremony and religious observance Saturday morning at the historic shelter, built by the State of Illinois just 10 years ago on Kaskaskia Island, the one part of Illinois that lies west of the Mississippi. Hereafter the people of Chester, Sparta and other towns in the area intend to ring the bell each Fourth of July and they celebrate annually what many historians contend, namely, that the War for Independence was won not at Yorktown but finally on the banks of the broad-flowing Mississippi.

GOOD OLD GOLDEN RULE DAYS

From the Oak Grove *Sentinel*, June 1, 1959. Extracted from "As School 'Lets Out' at Oakland for the Last Time."

Yellowing records of the Oakland school board tell of low teacher salaries, dependence on the county superintendent for advice, and the directors' preoccupation with details which never would come before a board today.

The patrons wanted to make sure the board was on the job:

[In 1904] "Motion was made and carried that the school board be required to visit the school once each month during the entire term."

"Wood contract was let to N. C. Hodges. 5 cords at \$2.50 per cord."

[In 1904] The term was reduced to six months and "By a standing vote the patrons expressed a wish to employ a male teacher."

[In 1909] "By a standing vote, patrons present ordered the board to purchase a dictionary if they thought necessary and pay for same out of incidental fund."

"On the 21 day of November 1904, the School board met to investigate a charge against one of the pupils . . . for using vulgar or indecent language to another pupil . . . on the playgrounds.

"The testimony of several pupils was heard, but no punishment was assessed or judgment rendered by the board."

The board did order school discontinued for a week and asked the county superintendent to counsel with them. The incident may have unnerved Mrs. Davis [the teacher]; she resigned, pleading ill health, early in 1905.

In the summer of 1912 a proposal to move the schoolhouse caused controversy. A special meeting of the patrons was called after a petition demanding this was circulated by Leroy Owen. More than half the voters signed his petition, but only four voted to move the schoolhouse.

A blow to cordwood suppliers was the annual meeting in 1910:

"By standing vote the directors were authorized to procure 100 or more bushels of coal and to install a suitable stove to heat school properly."

The contract went to F. S. Hagood at 5 cents a bushel.

Teacher salaries varied a bit, but a typical entry is one of May 2, 1918:

"All members agreed that Miss Faye Webb be employed at \$60 per month, she to provide her own janitor services."

Board members' duties included more than "setting policy," as is the style today. In the minutes of Dec. 11, 1924 the longtime clerk, N. N. Hodges, records:

"After inspecting and cleaning the toilets, the board was adjourned."

THE CASE OF THE MISSING SWORD

From a letter by Henry B. Bass, Enid, Oklahoma, May 15, 1959, quoting the story told by Colonel James M. Sellers, Superintendent, Wentworth Military Academy, Lexington, Missouri.

At the beginning of the Civil War [James A.] Mulligan was a very popular politician in Chicago with no military experience. He raised a regiment comprised largely of fellow Irishmen. He marched them to Springfield where they were sworn into service and the Governor of Illinois made Mulligan a Colonel and placed him in command.

The Colonel was presented with a very fine jeweled sword by adoring friends when he left Chicago. It was this sword which he surrendered to General Price [after the Battle of Lexington] and which the chivalrous Southerner refused to keep. Mulligan returned it to his tent on the battlefield. It disappeared and Colonel Mulligan went on to die on a Virginia battlefield without ever knowing what happened to his prized sword.

Fifty-one years later, a grizzled farmer walked into the bank at Lexington and confessed to the banker, "I have something on my mind which has kept me from sleeping for fifty years. I want to do something about it. The night after the surrender at Lexington three of us farm boys were playing in the Union camp. We sneaked into Colonel Mulligan's tent and stole his sword. It has been under the hay in our barnloft ever since."

The sword was sent to Colonel Mulligan's widow who had remarried but was still living in Chicago. That gracious lady decreed it belonged in Lexington rather than Chicago. It has reposed in the bank's vault ever since.

From the *Kansas City Times*, October 3, 1952. Extracted from "Colonel Mulligan's Sword Has Strange Story, Begun at Battle of Lexington," by Mary Paxton Keeley, relating the story told by Douglas Meng, well known Missouri journalist and native of Lafayette County.

Twenty-five years passed and someone sponsored a Blue and Gray reunion of the Battle of Lexington. . . .

One man watched the parade and wished that he might get something off his conscience, but he did not quite have the courage then. As a young soldier about to desert, he had picked up Colonel Mulligan's sword and made off with it. But when he reached home, he did not dare show his loot to his God-fearing family and buried it in a hollow tree. Then he buried it out behind the barn and only dug it up once, when he moved to another farm.

Fifty years after the Battle of Lexington, a county official on business in a remote part of Lafayette County met a bent old man, who told him the story and asked him to restore the sword to the family of Colonel Mulligan. . . . So it was sent to the colonel's widow in 1912, and she lent it to the G. A. R. post in Chicago named for her husband. After the last member of the post died. . . . [Mulligan's daughter] sent the sword to Lexington in 1917. There it remains in the bank vault. . . .

THE MISSOURI PAINT MINE

Extracted from W. H. Holmes, *Handbook of Aboriginal American Antiquities*, Bureau of American Ethnology, Bulletin 60, Part I (Washington: Government Printing Office, 1919), 266-70.

Early in the first decade of the present century traces of ancient excavations were observed by miners engaged in opening an iron mine near Leslie, Mo. As the work advanced beneath the surface it was found that the ore had been fairly honeycombed by some ancient people, the tunnelings extending to the depth of 20 feet or more. There were many partially filled galleries, generally sinuous and often so restricted as to permit the passage of small persons only, but now and then so enlarged as to accommodate standing workmen.

All doubt as to the nature of the ancient operations was removed by the discovery in the old excavations of many rude stone implements. . . . consisting of masses of hard stone or hematite weighing from 1 to 10 pounds, some picklike in shape and many roughly grooved or notched for the attachment of withe handles. . . . The great number of these implements made it certain that extensive operations had been carried on by the aborigines. . . .

It was observed that the exposed surfaces of the ore and the ground about were everywhere a brilliant red. The workmen were red from head to foot, and anyone venturing to handle the ore soon found his hands smeared with red oxide, repeated washing being required to remove it. The prevalence of the red color suggested at once the idea that the site had been an aboriginal paint mine, and that the red and yellow oxides of iron were mined and carried away to be used as paint—an article of very great importance in the aboriginal economy.

. . . certain parts of the ore body were very compact and flinty, containing much quartz and often displaying the dark-bluish or purplish hues characteristic of high grade specular hematite, while the larger part was so highly oxidized as to be easily broken up. Extending through the ore body in all directions were pockets and seams of soft red and yellow oxides. . . .

It appears certain that the larger tunnels or galleries in which the ledges were found had been opened up or enlarged by the ancient miners, and that in the search for other bodies of the desired produce they had followed weak lines and partially filled passageways, removing the projecting masses of hard ore, where these interfered with the work, by means of sledges or otherwise tunneling around them . . . we are left to marvel at the feat accomplished by the ancient workmen in penetrating a compact ore body in dark, sinuous passages hardly roomy enough to admit the body of a man, with the aid of nothing better than the rude hand implements of stone. . . .

That paints were in great demand among the tribes is common knowledge, and it is not unlikely that the brilliant pigments obtained from these mines were distributed by trade over a wide area. The solid hematite was in much demand for implements and large numbers of axes, celts, plummets, cones, and other objects of use and ceremony are found everywhere in the middle Mississippi Valley. . . .

It is especially noteworthy that this is a rare example of native enterprise, no instance having yet been found within the area of the United States where deep tunneling was undertaken. Here sinuous passageways were opened to the depth of at least 20 feet in the massive ore body, and no one can say how much farther, nor are we able to say to what extent beyond the observed facts the work was carried on horizontally.

[*Editor's Note:* The source of these extracts was called to our attention by Ralph Gregory, Curator, Washington Museum Society, Washington, Missouri. The site of this mine is now a pond on the farm of Henry Wipke, about three miles south of Leslie in Franklin County.]

MISSOURI HISTORICAL DATA IN MAGAZINES

- American-German Review*, June-July, 1959: "William Volker—Mr. Anonymous," by Nathan Cohen; "Notes on the German Influence on Education in Early Missouri," by Alvis A. Dunson.
- Bulletin of the Missouri Historical Society*, July, 1959: "Jacob Babler: His Contribution to the State Park Movement in Missouri," by Jack Wood; "Sandy Creek Bridge," by James F. O'Gorman; "Horace Kephart, A Personal Glimpse," by Clarence E. Miller; "The Enigma of Mr. Shaw," by Mrs. Dana O. Jensen; "Missouri's First State Capitol," by Charles van Ravenswaay.
- Civil War History*, June, 1959: "Missouri's Delegation in the Confederate Congress," by Arthur R. Kirkpatrick.
- Journal of the Missouri Bar*, June, 1959: "Abiel Leonard, Lawyer and Judge," by Hugh P. Williamson.
- Missouri Conservationist*, May, 1959: "Southwest of 'Show-Me'," by Ralph Pogue.
- Ozarks Mountaineer*, May, 1959: "The Last of the Famous Earps Now Lives in the Ozarks," by Louise Lytle; "Southwest Baptist College Enjoying Vigorous Growth With a Big Future Ahead."
- _____, June, 1959: "Christian County Celebrates Its Hundred Years of History," by Ila Hill Jensen; "Ingram's Mill, An Early Landmark in Greene County," by Clyde Edwin Tuck; "Hollister's Dreams of 50 Years Ago Never Came True."
- _____, July, 1959: "History of the White River Railroad and Its Present Problems"; "Corry, Dade County's Booming Mining Town Back in the Seventies," by Alvin R. Jones.
- _____, August, 1959: "Heroic Civil War Experience of Springfield Woman"; "'Cude' Held Singing Schools Throughout the Hills," by Ruth Bowler; "Turnback, Oldest and Largest of Ozark Water Mills, Still Survives," by Barbara Southwick.
- Register of the Kentucky Historical Society*, January, 1959: "The Adventures of 'The Run-About-Boy'," by Ross A. Webb.

HISTORIC MISSOURI

Historic Missouri, the most recent publication of The State Historical Society, has recently come from the presses and is now ready for distribution. This little 44-page booklet is of real value to those who wish to acquire an attractively illustrated, handy, and concise history of the State.

Historic Missouri, in addition to its 87 pictures and two maps, also contains three valuable reference tables, "Governors of the State of Missouri," "Books That Tell More About Missouri History," and "Where to Write for Official Information on Missouri."

Major headings include "Discovery and Exploration," "Settlement," "A Pioneer Territory, 1804-1820," "A State in the Making," "Missouri, Mother of the West," "The Civil War," "End of the Century," "Victories of Peace," and "The Twentieth Century." Minor headings under each greatly facilitate use of the publication.

Distribution of the booklet will be handled through the Missouri State Teachers' Association with prepaid prices as follows (no checks, please):

Single copies, postpaid	30¢ each
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KANSAS CITY MUSEUM

New, modern exhibit installations at the Kansas City Museum employ color, sound, form, and temperature to take the visitor into the past.



Pioneerland, for example, combines a display room with exhibits illustrating the growth and history of Kansas City, a forested area into which visitors may walk and visit a log cabin originally built by Morgan Boone, and a tape recording of a narration of Kansas City history, period music, and bird calls to create a nineteenth century atmosphere. This area also includes the Samuel Weston blacksmith shop, which stresses the area's role as gateway to the West, a general store of the 1870's, and twelve miniature dioramas illustrating Kansas City history from pioneer days to 1900 and providing a quick grasp of the area's transition.

Indianland takes the visitor into the Osage dwelling in a woods setting, and adjacent displays illustrate man's cultures from about 10,000 years ago. Other major exhibits include Eskimoland, Northwest Coast Indian Room, Children's Costume Room, and a planetarium. Natural history displays include an Alaskan bear and a buffalo exhibit, and the museum is collecting materials for a display of Kansas City minerals and paleontology.

Founded in 1939 by the Kansas City Museum Association, the museum opened to the public in 1940 and became city property in 1948. The building, formerly the 70-room mansion of R. A. Long, was given to the city by his daughters, Mrs. Loula Long Combs and Mrs. Sally Long Ellis. The museum is maintained by membership, endowment, and city appropriation and is administered by the Kansas City Museum Association on a contract basis.



*From an original wood engraving by Fred Geary,
owned by The State Historical Society*

ELEPHANTS DRINKING

Within the lifetime of the present generation the American circus has almost been replaced as an entertainment medium by the films, radio, and television. The boys and girls of early rural Missouri were more fortunate than our sons and daughters in regard to the circus. They saw many wagon shows and show boats, and they saw the best circus performers in America. At least sixty-one circuses and menageries, under thirty-one different managements, toured rural Missouri before the Civil War. Between 1838 and 1861, circuses appeared in the state in every year except possibly 1839 and 1844; and in 1856, ten different circuses entertained Missourians beyond St. Louis. During the 1850's Missourians living near either the Mississippi or the Missouri River could see at least one circus each summer, and in several seasons they could take their pick of two or three sawdust shows. . . .

These early circuses and menageries were, of course, small organizations, compared with the big-top shows of the twentieth century. . . . By the 1830's the American circus had been elaborated by the addition of menageries, animal acts, parades, and even a twenty-four horse hitch to the bandwagon—all made possible by better roads, which permitted heavier wagons and stock. . . . Wagon shows of 1840 and 1841 contained horseback riders, jugglers, and clowns. . . . An elephant pulled the band-car in the parade. By mid-century the animal trainer had appeared, and soon he could perform before as many as two or three thousand rural Missourians crowded under a tent to see a one-ring circus performance. . . .

Neither newspaper editorials, letters to newspapers, nor city laws can tell us what the circus of one hundred years ago meant to its audiences. The evidence points to two significant facts: many of the best circuses in the country laid their itineraries across rural Missouri; Missourians of pre-Civil War days saw more circus performances than any other form of professional entertainment.—Extracted from Elbert R. Bowen, "The Circus in Early Rural Missouri," *Missouri Historical Review*, XLVII (October 1952), 1-17.

